WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

MARKET REVIEWS AND PRICES CURRENT, TRADE NEWS, IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs

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VOL. II NEW YORK, JULY 26, 1916 No. 46

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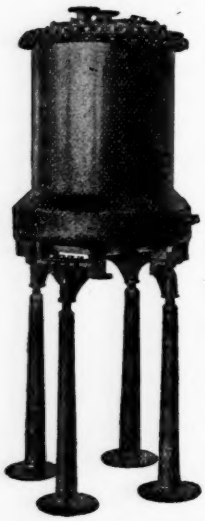

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WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

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PROTESTS AGAINST REVENUE BILL

As was to have been expected there have been many protests against the various tariff provisions of the new general revenue bill, which has been passed by the House of Representatives. The Senate committees which have the bill under consideration before reporting it to the upper body of Congress have been flooded with communications and personal appeals. The different trades affected—chemicals, dyestuffs and drugs—are not entirely in accord as to what they want, and several interesting questions have arisen which the Senate Finance Committee will probably have to decide for itself before reporting the bill out.

A general protest has come from the manufacturers of medicinal products derived from coal tar against the discrimination in the bill affording protection to dyestuffs and photographic chemicals and none to medicinal products and flavors. The National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, whose members are the large consumers of coal tar medicinal products such as acetphenetidin, phenolphthalein, guaiacol, etc., who stand in the same relation to the manufacturers of these products as the textile manufacturers do to the dye trade, have entered a most emphatic protest against such discrimination, declaring that "the situation which exists in the medicinal coal tar field is identical with that which exists in the dyestuffs field." It is further asserted that there will be no domestic manufacture of coal tar medicinals worth speaking of without adequate protection. The situation which has existed by reason of the war in Europe, whereby prices of such products have become prohibitive and in some instances the products themselves have been almost unobtainable at any price, are pointed out. In closing its argument the association urges that medicinal products and flavors be included in the bill in the same way that dyestuffs are treated.

Supporting the stand in favor of a tariff on coal tar medicinal products briefs have been filed by manufacturing concerns which have engaged to a small extent in this field, but which would be willing to extend their operations if guaranteed suitable protection against foreign competition after the war.

A protest has been registered by Dr. L. H. Baekeland of the Bakelite Company against the proposed tariff on phenol. He declared that this tariff would greatly increase the price of the product and thus embarrass American manufacturers who use it as a base for some of their products. He urged that it be left on the free list.

One of the most serious questions has arisen over the proposal not to include indigo and alizarin in the products protected by both ad valorem and specific taxes. In the bill as it stands these two products are subject only to a 30 per cent ad valorem. tax. There has been an attempt on the part of some interests which are engaged in the manufacture of these dyes synthetically to have them covered by a specific tax, but this has been vigorously opposed by representatives of some of the cotton manufacturing interests, particularly those which make

materials for overalls, in which large quantities of indigo are used. It is known that some members of Congress from the Southern districts are strongly opposed to any tariff that will increase the cost of cotton goods, so it appears extremely doubtful whether there will be any change in the bill as its affects indigo and alizarin.

THE SUSPENSION OF DRAWBACK PAYMENTS

Should the amendment to suspend the payment of all drawbacks until peace shall have been declared in Europe be incorporated in the general revenue bill now under consideration in the Senate, American manufacturers will be deprived of a comfortable margin of about four per cent in their competition with foreign manufacturers for the world's trade. As reported in last week's issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, Senator Robert F. Broussard of Louisiana signified his intention of offering the following resolution to be attached to Section 304 and to form part of that part of the general revenue bill devoted to dyestuffs:

That until six months after the restoration of peace between the present belligerent nations of Europe shall have been officially recognized by the Government of the United States, no part of the customs duties collected upon merchandise or materials imported and used in the manufacture or production of articles in the United States for export shall be refunded as drawback as provided herein.

Just what effect such legislation will have on the foreign business of American manufacturers of drugs and chemicals and preparations made from them is difficult to determine though other manufacturers view the measure with apprehension. The drawbacks paid on the drug and chemical class of merchandise for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amounted to $124,838. The exports of drugs and chemicals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, amounted to $128,000,000 as compared with $48,000,000 in 1915, an increase of almost 300 per cent, and it is safe to assume that the drawbacks for the twelve months ending in 1916 will be proportionately greater than those of the preceding year.

THE NATIONAL FORMULARY IV

Closely following the appearance of the ninth revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia there comes to hand the volume constituting the new revision of the National Formulary. Under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act both of these books are legal standards and as such, a knowledge of their requirements is of importance to manufacturers and pharmacists who have anything to do with the products named in these volumes. The reader familiar with the former edition of the National Formulary will find relatively greater changes in the new revision than are to be found in the corresponding transition from the old to the new Pharmacopoeia. The scope of the present work is practically that of the previous issues, being based upon medical usage rather than upon therapeutic ideals. An innovation is seen in the standards and tests for drugs and chemicals that were not heretofore covered, and this new matter appears as Part II of the work.

Throughout the book the nomenclature and general style of formulas and descriptions agree with the Pharmacopoeia, so that the user of the book will find many points of similarity between the two works. Another new feature is the chapter on sterilization, which has been added for those who have not been especially trained in bacteriological practice. Specifically, in the new revision 201 formulas have been added and 183 have been dropped, making a total of 601 articles in Part I, of which 12 are descriptive articles and 589 are formulas. Part II contains 188 articles, all of which are new to the National Formulary. The date on which both the Pharmacopoeia and Formulary become official has been fixed as September 1, a little more than four weeks off. In order to arrange their stocks to comply with all of the new requirements and so to conform to the provisions of the Federal law above noted, manufacturers and others will have need to do some intensive study at a time when a majority of sweltering humanity would prefer to be enjoying the cool sea breezes.

THE DROP IN BROMIDES

A spectacular reduction in the prices of bromides has been one of the notable features of the drug market the past week. Prices have been cut about in two. Reasons for the decline, as stated by various interests, differ. Some hold that the prices have been affected downward by the easier tone of bromine and potash, and they point to the fact that bromides are also lower in England. In other circles, however, there are some who hold to the view that a contest is quietly going on among various factors in the trade for control, and that the lower prices are due to offerings which have been placed on the market during the past few weeks at lower than the regular quotations. A Michigan concern is reported to have come into the market recently and is believed to have shaded prices to get business. It is believed by some that the reduction is but temporary and that natural conditions will force prices back somewhere near their recent level.

DYE CENSUS TO BE READY SOON

There will soon be ready for distribution by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce a very interesting pamphlet containing a census of the coal tar dyestuffs consumed by the people of the United States.

The need for such a census as this became impressed upon Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the bureau's dyestuffs expert, when in 1914 the United States was first threatened by the dyestuff famine. In the first place, the consumers of dyestuffs were anxious to know where they could obtain the much needed colors, then there were the producers who wanted to know the consumption of the different coal tar commodities, and the producers of crudes wanted to know how much the producers of intermediates could use.

Now that Congress is guaranteeing at least a minimum of protection for this new industry in the United States, this census is of additional importance. Those who contemplate investing money in the industry are desirous of securing information such as the total consumption of artificial colors in the United States; the number of different dyes in use, and the average annual consumption of each of these.

DYE MANUFACTURERS TO ORGANIZE

According to a statement given out by Arthur Hirsch, of the Republic Trading Company, 120 Broadway, New York, a national association of dye manufacturers is in the process of formation and will soon be in a position to make its strength felt. Mr. Hirsch, who is the originator of the association plan, has announced that every manufacturer of dyestuffs in the United States will be asked to join the association which will be similar in many respects to the German combination.

It is understood that the first work of the organization will be to assume the functions of a dyestuffs board of trade. Later it will be interested in production and marketing all over the world. The present headquarters of the association are at 120 Broadway.

MEDICINAL MANUFACTURERS URGE DUTY ON COAL TAR PHARMACEUTICALS

Association Files Brief Supporting Contention of the Makers of Such Products That Only With Protection Can They Build an American Industry

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25—It will be impossible for American producers of pharmaceutical products involving the use of coal tar intermediates to continue in business at the conclusion of the war under existing tariff laws, according to a brief which has been filed with the Senate Finance Committee by Levi Cooke, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, and it is urged therein that medicinal coal tar products be included in the rates provided in the general revenue bill for coal tar dyestuffs, photographic chemicals and explosives. The association's brief in full is as follows:

"This association is composed of American manufacturers of medicinal chemicals, pharmaceutical and biological products, and surgical dressings and plasters. It represents an invested capital in excess of seventy-five million dollars and an annual business of more than double that amount. The Association is interested in the development and perpetuation of an independent domestic production of essential medicinal products so that there may be domestic competition with foreign producers.

"The Association calls attention to the present situation due to the war in Europe, by virtue of which there are a number of coal tar medicinals which are either unobtainable or available in only such restricted quantities as to be at almost prohibitive prices. For example, acetphenetidin (phenacetin) was normally available at one dollar per pound. The present market price is approximately $22.00 per pound, and little forthcoming at that price. Phenolphthalein normally may be had at $1.15 per pound but now rules at $24.00 per pound. Guaiacol has a normal price of less than one dollar per pound, but now can be had only at $22.50 per pound. These prices are practically prohibitive for medicinal consumption. A few American manufacturers have already undertaken the manufacture of some of these coal tar medicinals and wish to extend the line still further, but are confronted by destruction of this business under existing rates, as soon as European importations are resumed. This is because the rates for the finished medicinals make it certain that these finished products will come in at such rates as to make domestic manufacture out of the question; and thereafter the foreign control of the market will establish prices which are in excess of those that will prevail if there is home competition in production.

"The situation which exists in the medicinal coal tar field is identical with that which exists in the dyestuff field; and it is urged by this Association, which is composed of American buyers of these articles, that medicinal coal tar products be accorded the same treatment as is proposed for coal tar dyestuffs.

"Without this treatment, there will be no substantial difference in rates on the finished products and the intermediate raw materials, and consequently the development of the industry will be impossible.

"If Congress will give to coal tar medicinal manufacturers the same basis provided for dyestuff manufacturers, i.e., a rate of 15 per cent and 2½ cents per pound on intermediates, and follow this, as in dyestuffs, with 30 per cent and 5 cents per pound on the finished medicinals, then American manufacturers will be given a sufficient margin between the rates on raw materials and finished products to justify the continuation and extension of American manufacturing ventures. Without this treatment, raw materials will stand at an increased duty under the new bill as it has left the House, while the finished goods will carry the old rates and manufacturers of medicinal products will be at even greater disadvantage than they now are. Given the dyestuff rates, there would be manufacture in America of intermediates for further manufacture of finished medicinals here. Without this treatment, there would be no domestic manufacture of intermediates for these products because there would be no use here for such goods in the absence of a domestic production of finished medicinals.

"The foregoing statements apply equally to flavors derived from coal tar.

"This Association points out that what have been called herein 'finished medicinal' and 'flavors' are the raw materials for the manufacture of medicines, being purchased by the pharmaceutical manufacturers for further preparation and compounding before they are distributed in the trade. In this way coal tar medicinals are in the same position as dyestuffs, which are the finished products of the dyestuff manufacturers but are the raw materials of the textile manufacturers.

"This Association, being the largest consumers of these articles, urges that medicinals and flavors be included in the bill in the same way that dyestuffs are treated. The Association urges in this connection that such rates for medicinals and flavors will not increase the cost of products containing these articles to the ultimate consumers, but on the contrary, by insuring American production, the domestic market will be safeguarded from arbitrarily high prices established abroad. The members of the Association are fearful of abnormally high prices for these articles, in view of the certain effort of foreign manufacturers to recoup after the war in the absence of American competition.

DYE MAKERS ASK TARIFF ON INDIGO AND ALIZARIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24—A committee representing the dyestuff interests of the United States including Dr. William Beckers, Henry Wigglesworth, D. F. Waters, of the Master Dyers' Association, and Secretary Corwine, of the Clothiers' Association, were today granted a hearing by Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate which has under consideration the general revenue bill as it passed the House of Representatives. They were accompanied by Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, and there was also present Senator Thomas, a member of the sub-committee which has in charge specifically that section of the bill pertaining to dyestuffs.

The committee insisted that indigo and alizarin should be included in the list of coal tar colors having the benefit of the thirty per cent ad valorem and the five cents a pound specific. As provided for in the bill as it passed the House of Representatives, the five cents per pound is omitted. They claim that the ad valorem rate is insufficient to bring about the general purposes of the bill as exemplified by the other duties.

They told the senators that the commodities in the exemption section enter very largely into the industry and it might, they contended, materially interfere with the establishment of the industry in this country if the specific is not offered as a protective measure. It will dislocate the whole system and probably produce serious complications in the establishment of a self-contained dye industry in the United States.

The members of the committee declared that in all probability the German manufacturers would seize upon this opportunity to get into the United States upon the conclusion of the war for they can well confine themselves to the manufacture of these commodities and of the finished products of which they can or do form an important part.

Their testimony was largely in opposition to that advanced by T. S. Beall, representing Caesar Cone, the South Carolina millman, who is urging that even this thirty per cent on indigo and alizarin be removed.

The committee also took exception to the definitions contained in the several paragraphs as outlined by the Treasury Department for administration purposes, holding that this also will result in considerable confusion. They confined themselves in this respect largely to indigo and indigoids.

WANTS PHENOL TAXED AS FINISHED PRODUCT

Dr. L. H. Baekeland Appears Before Senate Committee to Urge Change in Dyestuffs Section of the General Revenue Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25—The desk in Senator Stone's office took on the appearance of a retail store when Dr. L. H. Baekeland, of Yonkers, N. Y., appeared before Senators Stone and Thomas to urge a change in the dyestuffs section of the general revenue bill with respect to phenol. Included in the exhibit were articles made in whole or in part of oxybenzylmethylenglycolanhydride, into the production of which phenol enters.

Oxybenzylmethylenglycolanhydride is a product of phenol in combination with formaldehyde and is used in making pipe stems, cigar and cigarette holders, fountain pen barrels, cane and umbrella handles, phonograph records, and many other commodities, and has a hardness between celluloid and glass.

Dr. Baekeland is president of the Bakelite Company, Yonkers, N. Y. He told the senators that his company had not heretofore asked for any special protection. It was willing to run on its own merits, feeling that it could compete with chemists abroad as it had the materials it required on the free list. Under the new bill phenol is made subject to a tax of 15 per cent ad valorem and a specific duty of 2½ cents per pound. Thus, he pointed out, phenol normally seven cents a pound, under the proposed law will rise to ten or even eleven cents a pound, and he felt that his company would be put at a disadvantage.

He stated that either phenol should be restored to the free list or the commodity in the manufacture of which he is interested, that of the long name, should be placed in the same category with photographic chemicals, explosives and finished dyestuffs, and held dutiable at the rate of thirty per cent ad valorem and five cents a pound as a specific.

A very important statement was made by Senator Thomas during the hearing of Dr. Baekeland, which may give rise to the hope that medicinal products when made from coal tar preparations will be given the benefit of a duty and specific similar to those provided for the finished dyestuffs, although showing him opposed to "protection."

"I have no heart to establish a protected industry," he said. "That is contrary to all my theories of tariff. But (addressing Dr. Baekeland), if we are to do it, it seems to me that your position is similar to that of those who manufacture chemical goods, or articles from these intermediates, and who manufacture flavors. They want to be protected along with the manufacture of photographic materials, and I should think you would come in there."

It is predicted that this and other schedules of the bill will be subjected to amendments on the part of the Senate. The several sub-committees of the Senate Finance Committees are now co-ordinating in the work of going over the various schedules with a view to reporting the measure at an early date.

BROMINE PRODUCTION AND PRICE

The production of bromine in 1915 was 855,857 pounds, valued at $856,307, according to the official report of the Geological Survey, an increase of 278,866 pounds in quantity and of $653,213 in value. The great increase in the production and especially in the value of bromine in 1915 is significant. The high price of bromine during 1915 and the first five months of 1916 was due, in part at least, to an unprecedentedly large demand from abroad, where it is said to be used in making asphyxiating gases. The comparatively low value per pound in 1915 indicated by the value of the total production as compared with that shown by the market quotations is due to the fact that considerable bromine was sold at prices stipulated in contracts made before the demand increased and to the further fact that the prices given are those fixed at the point of production and do not include cost of freight.

CONGRESS WILL VOTE $50,000 FOR DYE STUDY

Appropriation Expected to Pass This Session and Work Will Probably be Done by Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25—It seems well assured that Congress will allow an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture of $50,000 for color investigations, although there is a variation in the provision as adopted by the House of Representatives and as passed by the Senate. The item as it originated in the House provided this appropriation "For the employment of chemists and other scientific assistants for investigation and experiment in the utilization of coloring materials."

When the measure went to the Senate, the Senate agricultural committee saw fit to recommend a change in this paragraph, making it read "For investigation and experiment in the utilization, for coloring purposes, of raw materials grown or produced in the United States."

It cannot be predicted which of these two will be accepted when the Agricultural Appropriation Bill goes to conference, for this is not the only difference appearing therein, but one or the other of the two will go into the law as both of the legislative bodies are of the opinion that it is necessary legislation.

When the bill was in the House of Representatives, the House Committee on Agriculture reported as follows: "Color investigations. Manufacturers in this country have been unable to produce economically the coloring substances required in the industries on account of the fact that very little scientific investigation has been directed to this end in the United States. The sum provided by this item will enable the Department of Agriculture to work out practical methods for utilizing domestic products in the manufacture of dyes and to secure further data concerning the coloring substances, both natural and artificial, which are found in food products. If proper methods are developed, this country can economically produce all necessary coloring substances. It would seem that the Bureau of Chemistry is the proper agency to conduct the work, since it has been engaged in the investigation of dyestuffs, more particularly in connection with food products, for over 10 years. There is no other branch of the Government so well fitted to carry on the work.

"The original estimate submitted by the department for this work carried $20,000, but on February 3, 1916, the Secretary of Agriculture transmitted to the Congress an additional estimate of $30,000, making the entire amount $50,000."

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURE OF PAINTS AND VARNISHES

A report on the paint and varnish industry of the country by the United States Bureau of the Census shows that the number of establishments was smaller in 1914 than it was in 1909, but that the output for the latest census year was 16.9 per cent greater in value than that of 1909. The paint industry embraces the manufacture of colors or pigments in dry form as well as in paste form and already mixed for use, and under varnishes there are included japans, dryers, and lacquers.

Reports were received from 855 establishments engaged in the industry in 1914, the total products of which for the year were valued at $149,049,820. In 618 establishments, with a total paint and varnish output valued at $113,953,084, a greater value of paints than of varnishes was produced; and in the remaining 237 establishments, with a total output of $35,096,736, the value of varnishes produced was greater than that of paints.

The products in 1914 comprised colors or pigments valued at $17,407,955; oil paints, $70,582,461; water paints and kalsomine, $2,202,281; varnishes and japans, $36,061,203; fillers, including putty, $3,239,174; bleached shellac, $1,806,802; and other products to the value of $17,749,944.

At the census of 1909 there were reported 863 establishments, with products valued at $127,472,819.

PROTECTION FOR COAL TAR MEDICINALS IS NECESSARY SAYS JOHN F. QUEENY

President of the Monsanto Chemical Works of St. Louis Holds Conference with Senator Stone Relative to Pending Tariff Measure Affecting Dyestuffs and Chemicals

(*Special to* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25—John F. Queeny, president of the Monsanto Chemical Works, last week held a very lengthy conference with Senator Stone, chairman of the sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee having under consideration that part of the general revenue bill bearing on dyestuffs and chemicals.

The conference was in the nature of a hearing and Mr. Queeny was given an opportunity of stating his views for the benefit of the record being made for the consideration of the full committee.

"We are asking that medicinals and flavors, made from coal tar, be given the same rate of duty as is given to the finished dyestuffs," said Mr. Queeny in opening his remarks. "Our reason for asking that is this. In the bill as it has been drawn up in the House of Representatives, the basic materials for the manufacture of these medicinals are made dutiable and in some instances the duty on the basic materials is higher than is provided in the present Underwood tariff law for the finished products."

Mr. Queeny referred to a number of medicinals where such a condition will exist under the proposed law, including sodium salicylate prescribed very largely, he said, for rheumatism, which is dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem under the Underwood act, whereas in the House bill the basic product, salicylic acid, is dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem and 2½ cents a pound (specific). Thus it is that the basic material is subjected to 2½ cents per pound more under the tariff than is the finished product.

'We started in St. Louis some fifteen years ago manufacturing these coal tar medicinals," he continued. "We have been working against all kinds of competition until we have finally built up a business capitalized at $700,000, with 300 men employed. With the breaking out of the war we were confronted with the proposition either of having to shut down our works or make our materials for the manufacture of these coal tar products, all of which we formerly imported from Europe, either free of duty or at fifteen per cent. We chose the latter course and have kept our men employed and have kept our business going. There is not one of the products that we make that before the war we were not dependent on Germany for the raw materials which are known as intermediates."

He spoke of a number of these commodities including phenacetin, stating that his company has now finished work that will enable it to turn out phenacetin "but we cannot continue at the rate provided for in the House bill. It is out of the question because the rates on some of the intermediates are higher than the finished products," he reiterated. Phenol is now on the free list; in the House bill it bears duty at fifteen per cent and 2½ cents. In normal times phenacetin is 8 cents a pound and it has gone up to $1.75 during the war, he said, but his company has gotten it down to 60 cents a pound and the price is going down still further.

"I am asking for a duty on the finished medicinal products," he said, "to protect our interests. We have also had to manufacture aniline oil for the manufacture of acetanilid. We had to start from the ground up in the production of the intermediates. We have had to put $300,000 in this year to put up new buildings and install equipment, etc.

"We are perfectly satisfied with the rates on intermediates that are fixed in this bill," he declared in answer to a question from Senator Stone, "if in group 2 you will incorporate or exclude in the paragraph that it does or does not apply to medicinals and flavors. In group 2 it provides for 'all other products not otherwise provided for,' which would take in the medicinals up to that time. We tried to get in an amendment from the floor of the House but that only confuses matters still worse. If you will only amend the bill so as to take out of group 2 medicinals and flavors and include them in group 3 there will be given to these the same rates that are given in that group to dyestuffs, photographic chemicals, and explosives."

Greater Shortage of Coal Tar Medicinals

Mr. Queeny declared that we have had more real trouble with the shortage of medicinal coal tar products than with the shortage of dyestuffs and there has not been so much made out of it. The prices have increased from three to twenty-fold because of the inability to get them. He gave a list of rates on medicinals from market reports of December 11, 1914, November 5, 1915, and June 29, 1916, showing that the prices on acetanilid were 28 cents, $1.28 and (now that his firm is making it) 75 cents, respectively; phenacetin, $1.25, $15, and $25 per pound, respectively.

"I have told you what we have done. We have made this investment of over $300,000 for the manufacture of these products but we will be put out of business entirely if these goods are not put down at the same rate as dyestuffs.

There are some nine thousand different articles made from coal tar, ranging from explosives to dyestuffs, perfumes, medicinals and flavors. There is nothing known within these fields today that cannot be made from coal tar. We have an opportunity now to develop and industry in this country and I think it should be encouraged. We are doing our part; others are doing their part, and it is hardly right that in the same field of industry discrimination should be made against medicinals in favor of dyestuffs."

In conclusion he told of how other countries were fostering these new industries, making particular reference to Japan, which is guaranteeing eight per cent to investors in all new industries, and of the competition that will come from this and other countries at the conclusion of the war which will drive the American investor from the field. At the same time he drew a comparison of the wages paid in these countries showing that in Japan the average day's pay in the chemical works is 22 cents for experts and the days are ten hours long; in the United States, not including the chemists, the rate runs up to as high as 60 cents an hour—the equivalent of nearly three days' pay in Japan.

When he declared that it was the consumers of these products who were coming forward urging the protection of the industries, pointing out that the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products is petitioning for that which he was asking at this time, he gave Senator Stone the opportunity of severely criticizing the textile manufacturers who are now seeking the highest possible rates on dyestuffs.

'The textile manufacturers," said Senator Stone, "have had more to do than anybody else in obstructing protective legislation for dyestuffs, strange to say, yet not strange to say either, when you think about it and only yesterday a manufacturer of overall cloth came here on behalf of his mills in North Carolina, claiming to manufacture about 50 per cent of all the goods of this kind made in the United States, protesting against any duty on indigo."

Mr. Queeny Submits Brief

The time for the taking of evidence is naturally very limited, but Mr. Queeny was given the further privilege of filing with the committee the following brief:

Honorable Wm. J. Stone, Chairman,
Sub-Committee, Munitions, Dyestuffs, etc.,
Committee on Finance, U. S. Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—We beg to submit the following in connection with Revenue Bill H.R. 16763, now before your Committee, with reference to the development of the dyestuffs, photo chemical and explosives industry in this country, as the same, if not worse, conditions prevail as to shortage of supplies as with dyestuffs on account of the war.

The manufacture of coal tar dye stuffs, photo chemicals and explosives is not different, in principle, from the manufacture of medicinal and flavoring coal tar chemicals.

Before the war we were manufacturing a number of medicinal and flavoring coal tar chemicals which, prior thereto, were manufactured exclusively in Europe.

We imported the raw materials for the manufacture of these products from Germany, but with the war shipments were completely stopped and we were confronted with the proposition to either manufacture the raw materials ourselves, or shut down our plant.

As we were in the business to stay if possible and as we give employment to some three hundred men, we decided to undertake the manufacture of these raw products, and engaged a number of chemists to carry on research work to that end, with the result that we have erected new buildings and installed the necessary equipment for the manufacture of such raw materials at a very substantial outlay.

We knew in advance that we could not expect to continue in the manufacture of these products after the war was over, unless in the meantime, a change would be made in our present Tariff rates and believed, that if anything was done for the coal tar industry in any field, such as the dye stuff field, the manufacturer of coal tar medicinals and flavors would be equally considered and encouraged by rates which would permit manufacturers like ourselves continuing, after the war, the manufacture which was started during the time of war to supply home requirements.

As H.R. 16763 now stands, the rates on the basic materials for the manufacture of some of the medicinal coal tar products are really higher than the present rate of the finished medicinals and, as an illustration, mention salicylic acid, which carries a rate of 15 per cent plus 2½ cents per lb., under H.R. 16763, whereas the rate on medicinal salicylate of soda which is made from salicylic acid and is prescribed largely for rheumatism, remains at 15 per cent under paragraph five of Tariff Act of October 3, 1915, although there are some few other medicinal coal tar products specifically provided for under paragraph 18 at 25 per cent.

We urge, therefore, and believe it only fair to request that "medicinals and flavors" from coal tar be given the same rate of duty as "dyestuffs" from coal tar as provided in H.R. 16763, which will result in independent manufacture of these medicinal coal tar products in this country, and the future will be safeguarded from a repetition of the present shortage of supplies which has driven prices up from three to twenty times the prices normally prevailing.

Respectfully submitted,
Monsanto Chemical Works,
Per JNO. F. QUEENY,
President.

HEYDEN CHEMICAL WORKS FILES BRIEF

Supports Contention That Medicinal Products Made from Coal Tar Should Receive Tariff Protection

Another plea for the inclusion of coal tar medicinals in like classes of dyestuffs in the pending general revenue bill has been made by the Heyden Chemical Works, of Garfield, N. J., in a brief filed with the sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee in charge of the dyestuff schedule, by their representative Levi Cooke, of Washington. The brief is as follows:

"The Heyden Chemical Works of Garfield, N. J., respectfully present that they have, since the year 1900, been engaged in building up the manufacture of medicinal and flavoring coal tar chemicals at their works in Garfield, N. J., and have been successful in supplying this market with a number of American made coal tar products not before made in this country.

"The present European war has shown, however, that the production of coal tar medicines and flavors in this country is still entirely insufficient to supply the demand. The scarcity in these articles is as great as that of coal tar dyes, and the prices for articles not manufactured here have increased many fold.

"Intermediate materials for those already manufactured here have been shut off by the war and manufacture hindered or substantially stopped in the absence of American production of these intermediates.

"The effect of not including medicinals and flavors in H.R. 16763, in the same way that dyestuffs and other coal tar products are included, is actually to put the American manufacture of these products in worse plight than before, because intermediates are given rates in the dyestuff schedule approximately equal to or greater than present duties on the finished medicines and flavors.

"To illustrate: The Heyden Chemical Works manufacture salicylate of soda, a medicine very extensively used in rheumatism treatment. It now bears 15 per cent under paragraph 5 of the tariff act. Salicylic acid, its intermediate, is to be given a duty under this bill of 15 per cent and 2½ cents per pound, or more than the rate on the finished product. The sulphocarbolates are in identically the same position.

"Guiaiacol is now at 15 per cent under paragraph 5 of the tariff act. Phenol, its raw material, is to take 15 per cent and 2½ cents per pound under group 2 of H.R. 16763. Guiaiacol is widely used in treating throat troubles and tuberculosis conditions.

Methyl salicylate is a wintergreen flavor largely used in flavoring medicinal and other products. It now takes 20 per cent under paragraph 49 of the tariff act, while salicylic acid, its raw material, is given 15 per cent and 2½ cents per pound, a rate substantially equal to the rate on the finished product.

Salol, a very widely used intestinal antiseptic especially employed in combination with other coal tar medicinals in treating influenza and grippe, now bears 25 per cent, but salicylic acid, its raw material, is to take 15 per cent and 2½ cents per pound under H.R. 16763.

"The foregoing examples of coal tar medicinals and flavors manufactured by this company make patent the drastic changes which H.R. 16763 would create, unless corrected to include medicinals and flavors under the same arrangements and rates proposed for other coal tar groups, namely dyestuffs, photo chemicals and explosives. We do not believe that it was intended to make a radical change for the worse with respect to coal tar medicines and flavors, while safeguarding the manufacture of other coal tar products and that Congress will readily correct the finished measure to the end that the manufacture of coal tar medicinals and flavors may be encouraged and developed as well as the other lines of coal tar manufacture.

"This company calls attention to the brief of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, which has been widely published in the trade journals, in which that Association, composed of buyers of these products, urge equal treatment of coal tar medicines and flavors with dyestuffs in order that American manufacture may be developed to avoid repetition of the present shortage of supply of needed medicinal articles.

"The amendments urged are as follows:

"H.R. 16763—

"Page 88, line 22, after the word "chemcials," insert the words "medicinals, flavors."

"Page 89, line 5, after the word "chemicals," insert the words "medicinals, flavors."

"The effect of the first amendment will be to exclude coal tar medicinals and flavors from the classification of Group 2, and of the second amendment to include these products with finished dyestuffs, photo chemicals and explosives in Group 3.

Respectfully submitted,
THE HEYDEN CHEMICAL WORKS.

FIND BENZOIC ACID ADULTERATED

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25—Recent examinations by the chemists engaged in the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of shipments of benzoic acid offered for entry into the United States have revealed that much of it is adulterated with boric acid. This adulteration is probably due to the high price which benzoic acid now commands owing to its scarcity. It is quoted at about eleven dollars per pound, while the price of high grade boric acid is only twenty to twenty-five cents per pound. As some of the shipments of benzoic acid have been found to contain as much as thirty per cent boric acid, the enormous profit in this form of adulteration is apparent.

WEBB BILL IS GENERALLY ENDORSED

Measure Which Would Permit Combinations of American Manufacturers for Export Trade is Favored by Leading Trade Organizations

Hearings before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives on the Webb bill to promote export trade have brought forth emphatic endorsements from those who realize the necessity of permitting American exporters to do in export trade certain acts which are forbidden in domestic trade by the Sherman anti-trust law and the Clayton act. In a statement issued last week by the National Foreign Trade Council and signed by prominent exporters, including John D. Ryan, president of the Anaconda Mining Company, and James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, it was pointed out that the United States could not hope to hold its position in the business world if European industrial and governmental co-operation is to be continued against American compelled competition.

The Committee on Federal Trade Commission of the Merchants' Association of New York last week after an extended study of the Webb bill made an elaborate report in which the bill was endorsed. "The Webb bill" says the endorsing committee, "now pending in Congress, permits co-operative action in the American export trade under safeguards that adequately protect the American public, and every individual American exporter, producer and consumer. The bill will fulfill the purposes expressed by these official and unofficial bodies, namely the Federal Trade Commission and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in respect of American export trade, and by removing the handicap now imposed by American anti-trust laws upon American export trade will permit American export trade will permit American exporters to utilize the advantages of co-operative action in selling the products of American labor against the combinations in the markets of the world."

The National Foreign Trade Council, in urging the passage of the bill, pointed out that the present enormous export business is due largely to an abnormal war demand and that the liberty to co-operate which is enjoyed by competing rivals of the United States has produced highly organized selling agencies. Among other things, it has been predicted by those in favor of the Webb bill that a general European attack on America's gold reserve and foreign trade must surely come at the close of the war.

The bill introduced by Representative Webb is primarily intended to permit American exporters to use co-operative methods without disobeying the Sherman anti-trust law and the Clayton act. It provides that nothing in the Sherman anti-trust act 'shall be construed as declaring to be illegal an association entered into for the sole purpose of engaging in export trade and actually engaged solely in such trade, or an agreement made, or act done, in the course of export trade by such association, provided such agreement or act is not in restraint of trade within the United States." Each of the associations is required to file with the Federal Trade Commission a statement of its place of business, the names and addresses of its stockholders, officers or members, together with copies of its certificate of incorporation or articles of association, as the case may be.

Among the suggested modifications to the Webb bill is one which would make it legitimate for exporters to assemble and finish their products in shops maintained in foreign markets. Other modifications would clarify some of the terms used in the bill, but it is not expected that exporters will have any difficulty understanding the bill in the event of its passage. Most exporters who have made a close study of the Webb bill believe that it promises freedom to American export trade, opportunity to small manufacturers and stimulus to the entire American commercial and industrial life.

The John D. Park & Sons Co., wholesale druggists, Cincinnati, Ohio, recently reorganized with C. F. Park as president; S. R. Park, vice-president (to succeed A. R. Park retired), and W. W. Park, secretary.

DEMAND ABROAD FOR AMERICAN DYES

Merchants Association Conducts Inquiry and Learns That Considerable Quantities Are Now Available for Export from U. S.

A canvass of American manufacturers of artificial dyestuffs whose names are listed in the recent publication of the Department of Commerce in order to ascertain whether they can do business with foreign firms inquiring for goods, has brought the information that American manufacturers are very much interested in foreign sales and that a large amount of dyestuffs is available for export. The statement of the Merchants' Association of New York which conducted the inquiry follows:

"Among the commodities in which the war in Europe has caused a shortage are many kinds of colors and dyestuffs. Users of colors in the United States in many cases have been forced either to go without their favorite shades, using less satisfactory substitutes, or to pay high prices for the goods.

"In spite of our own shortage, however, dye users in those foreign countries which do not produce coloring materials continue to turn to the United States for supplies. A recent statement issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce shows that the United States has been able to furnish foreign customers with colors in surprisingly large quantities.

"Many foreign inquirers have visited or written to the Merchants' Association asking it to suggest the names of American firms to which they might apply for dyes of different kinds. In the light of domestic needs, the Association has been at a loss as to whether or not American manufacturers and dealers desire to have their names suggested in replying to these inquiries.

"In order to ascertain the wishes of the trade in respect to this, the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Association canvassed all the American manufacturers of artificial dyestuffs whose names are listed in a recent publication of the Department of Commerce on the dyestuff situation in the United States, to learn whether or not they desire the Association to furnish their names to foreign firms inquiring for their goods.

"On the whole the results of this canvass are surprising, indicating as they do an unexpected amount of coloring material is available for export.

"American dye manufacturers are interested in foreign sales and do wish to be informed of foreign inquiries.

"In certain cases they stated, of course, that any information sent them would be used to develop future rather than immediate trade; but in most instances the company contemplated making small offerings for immediate delivery in order to win and hold, as long as possible, any oversea business it can get.

"Although the investigation is not yet complete, the Foreign Trade Bureau has replies from twelve firms producing artificial dyestuffs in the United States, nine of which have stated that they are in a position to consider export business at the the present time or that they will be in the near future. Among the colors available are sulphur dyes, particularly sulphur black, which are being produced in considerable quantities. Other colors are available at present and a larger variety will be available in the near future."

UNITED DRUG CO. IN CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—The United Drug Company of Massachusetts, which owns stock in a large number of drug stores in this State, filed with Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan today a certified copy of its articles of incorporation.

The company is capitalized for $52,500,000 and its assets are fixed at $37,045,702.30. The company owns much stock in the Owl Drug Company of California.

According to the Russian press, the Russian Minister of Trade and Commerce has given the Standard Oil Co. the right to explore for petroleum in Siberia, where there are some indications of its presence.

SALTPETRE REPLACED BY SODIUM NITRATE

High Price of Potassium Nitrate Forces Manufacturers to Use Corresponding Sodium Salt—Protection Asked For by Tariff on Calcutta Crude

Potassium nitrate or saltpetre has become so expensive since the outbreak of the war that it has been replaced by sodium nitrate in nearly all of its uses. One of the chief uses of saltpetre was in the manufacture of black gunpowder, and it is still used for that purpose, though the gunpowder has long given way to more highly developed forms of explosives except in blasting and for sporting purposes. For this use sodium nitrate on account of its greater hygroscopic qualities has not replaced saltpetre.

In the meat packing industry, however, the sodium nitrate is now successfully employed to the exclusion of the potassium salt, and meat packing has been one of the main consuming channels of saltpetre for many years. At first the sodium nitrate did not prove quite so efficient, but its use was practical, and most of the difficulties have been overcome sufficiently for packers to continue its use until saltpetre values are again equal or lower than sodium nitrate values. A well known manufacturer of saltpetre said that he had gleaned this information while soliciting the trade which seemed so well satisfied with results that the problem of the packers again reverting to the use of saltpetre would be solved on the score of which salt could be obtained more cheaply. He said that sodium nitrate had usurped the duties of saltpetre in glass manufacturing, in hardening and tempering steel, in hardening the enamel finish applied to manufactured metal products, and in almost all of the industries in which saltpetre had formerly been used. This substitution, he said, was due to the advance of the normal saltpetre value of five cents to about 30 cents a pound, while sodium nitrate has remained at about five cents a pound.

The chief reason for the present high cost of saltpetre is high cost of the basis potassium salt, the muriate. Refined saltpetre is made from potassium muriate and sodium nitrate by double decomposition, and with the price of the muriate at $325 a ton the cost of crude material sufficient to make one pound of saltpetre comes to more than 20 cents a pound. But the muriate has been much higher than it is at present. During last fall and winter it was selling for $500 a ton, and when saltpetre refiners were getting low in muriate and were forced to buy in the open market at almost any place a holder might ask. It was but natural that saltpetre should advance, but in doing so the potassium salt stifled its usefulness in the industrial field. The record price for saltpetre, 35 cents, was reached in December of last year where it remained until about the first of June, dropping then to 30 cents a pound and a little later to 27 cents and 28 cents. Potassium muriate has also declined, falling as low as $250 a ton, but a little buying soon forced the price up to $300 and $325 a ton, and it became so scarce that many holders will not sell under $400 a ton.

The main or only source of supply has been Germany, and when shipments of muriate from that country ceased a famine was immediately predicted and nearly every holder became a speculator. An enormous amount of muriate in the aggregate was held in this country by dealers and consumers, among the latter being farmers of the South and Middle West, but very little was offered for sale. In the meantime the domestic production of potassium salts (muriate and sulphate principally) from natural deposits in this country assumed appreciable proportions. These salts are not of sufficient purity for manufacturing purposes as a rule, but are adequate for fertilizing purposes. This fact and the attractive prices paid for the high grade muriate caused the appearance of considerable quantities of the German product from the farmers and from some of the fertilizing manufacturers and a consequent decline in values.

The price is still too high for saltpetre to win back its old place in the industrial field. There is practically only one avenue of consumption left for it—the ammunition factory; in nearly all others sodium nitrate for the time is supreme. And curiously enough the road to the ammunition works is blocked by an insurmountable barrier of cheap crude saltpetre. This form of saltpetre, known in the trade as "Calcutta crude," occurs as a natural deposit in certain sections of India. As the product of a British possession it is under a British embargo.

Henry Bradley, president of the Knowles-Bradley Company, Brooklyn, said that the embargo restrictions governing the importation of the crude confined its uses entirely to ammunition manufacturing purposes. Refining the crude is a very simple process and one which the ammunition manufacturers themselves can perform. This factor, together with the low cost of the crude, makes it impossible for the American producer to compete in the only market left for saltpetre. Mr. Bradley explained that the Calcutta crude could be imported for 10 cents or 12 cents a pound, whereas the crudes for domestic manufacture cost 20 cents or more, a difference that has eliminated the American manufacturer as a competitor in the last remaining outlet for his product.

Steps are now under way to remedy the situation by legislation. Mr. Bradley said that for one his firm had already taken up the matter with the proper government authorities at Washington and had asked that an import duty be placed on both crude and refined saltpetre. The main points set forth in the argument were that an import duty was necessary at this time for the preservation of the saltpetre industry, and to foster the domestic production of the basic potassium salts and to overcome unfair competition. For the latter purpose an import tax of 12 cents a pound was suggested for the crude during the continuance of the war, as the means of bringing the refined product from that source on a competing basis with the domestic refined.

SUIT FOR NON-DELIVERY OF POTASH

A suit for damages aggregating $165,400 growing out of the failure of a chemical firm to fulfill a contract because of the impossibility of procuring carbonate of potash from Germany will soon be heard in the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Morris Herrmann & Company of New York have entered suit against the Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia for the non-delivery of 232,000 pounds of prime yellow prussiate of potash, under contract.

On June 10, 1914, just prior to the European war, the Henry Bower Company contracted with Morris Herrmann & Company to deliver 400,000 pounds of yellow prussiate of potash, in equal monthly installments during the year 1915 at a stipulated price of 11¾c a pound, and at the same time granted an option on or before April, 1915 to require the additional delivery of 100,000 pounds. On July 15, 1915, deliveries of the potash stopped abruptly and the plaintiff, having exercised the option, is suing for the total amount not delivered.

Morris Herrmann & Company say that the carbonate of potash, which is essential to the manufacture of prussiate of potash, was easily procurable after July 15, 1915, although at a higher price than formerly. It is therefore contended that the contract should have been fulfilled.

The defendant, while admitting all the essential facts of the charges, claims that "all practicable, reasonable and diligent" efforts were made to procure the carbonate of potash but that the embargo of the Imperial German Government prevented any from reaching this country. The Bower Company says that the quantity in the United States after July 15, 1915, was too insignificant to enable it to fulfill its contract, and that it served notice on the plaintiff that such was the case.

FLOODS INJURE BOTANICAL DRUGS

Recent heavy floods in North Carolina are said to be threatening a shortage of American botanical drugs. More than $10,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed by the waters in the State of North Carolina and the region near Buncombe County where the botanical drugs are grown has suffered to such an extent that many of the roots have been washed away. A shortage in botanical drugs is expected this coming season.

BRITISH DRUG TRADE ABOVE NORMAL

Imports and Exports Both Show Gains—Druggists Resent New Army Narcotic Rules—India's Natural Indigo Industry to Receive Government Help

LONDON, July 12—We continue to receive substantially more than the normal amount of drugs and medicinal preparations from abroad, and figures of the imports of these, during the first half of this year, which I have received from a Government department, indicate that so far a record has been attained. We have received this year 15,224 cwt. of Peruvian bark, this being 3,140 cwt. more than entered during the first half of last year, and 1,869 cwt. above the importation during the first half of 1914, when there was no war to disturb the course of trade. Of quinine and quinine salts the arrivals this half-year amount to 2,141,272 ounces, or 386,830 ounces more than in the first half of last year, and the enormous increase of 1,231,702 ounces over the importation during the first half of 1914. Unfortunately I have not been able to obtain as yet separate figures for other classes of drugs and medicinal preparations, nor the sources from which these came. However, you may be interested to learn that taking these other descriptions in bulk as "unenumerated" drugs we have received a total valued at £1,561,431 in the half-year just elapsed. In the corresponding period a year ago the arrivals of these "unenumerated" preparations came to £1,019,038, while in the first half of 1914 the imports were worth only £699,298.

We have exported in the past six months 24,208 lbs. of opium, dried and powdered in the United Kingdom, 841,142 ounces of quinine and quinine salts prepared here, and £1,840,026 worth of other sorts of medicinal preparations of British production; whereas in the last normal equivalent period (i.e. the first half of 1914) our exports of these were as follows: Opium, 8,267 lbs.; quinine, 729,376 ozs.; other sorts £1,180,445. It should be borne in mind that the exports do not include the substantial amounts of medicinal preparations which are exported by the Government for the use of the Army abroad; nor do the above-mentioned imports include materials purchased abroad by the Government for Government purposes.

Apropos the Army Order prohibiting the sale to or supplying of soldiers with cocaine and other habit-forming drugs, to which I referred in my last letter, I understand that the heads of the medical profession welcome the methods by which this regulation is applied, and suggest that an extension of some of the chief principles of the regulation may be applied to the sale of drugs and poisons to the general public. The point is that the Army Order lays it down that none of the drugs mentioned—coca, codeine, diamorphine, opium, and morphine (which are in Part I of the Poisons Schedule), veronal, sulphonal, and chloral hydrate (which are in Part II of the Schedule), and benzamine (eucaine) salts and Indian hemp—shall be supplied to soldiers except they are ordered in a written prescription, dated and signed (not initialled) by a medical practitioner, and marked "not to be repeated." In the case of the retail sale of scheduled poisons in the ordinary way no evidence that the prescription upon which the poison or drug is dispensed is that of a medical man is required, nor is there any obstacle to getting a prescription repeated time after time in a general way. Medical men wish this altered, so that only one dispensing shall take place on one prescription, but retail druggists and chemists resent the idea of their sales being dependent upon the will of the physician.

While the high prices of indigo which have prevailed owing to the war have caused a large increase in the area under this crop in India (314,300 acres in British India for 1915-16 as against 148,400 acres in 1914-15) it is being asked here whether any steps can be taken to safeguard the future of the natural dyestuff against synthetic competitors. A question put in the House of Commons the other day sought information on this point, the questioner seeking to know whether the Government of India and the Provincial Governments are able to guarantee that natural indigo will not again be swamped by the German dye, and whether, if such a guarantee could be given, the production of natural indigo could not be greatly increased. That definite steps to this end have not yet been taken is gathered from the answer of the Secretary of State for India, for he seems to pin his faith in the future of natural indigo rather to improvements in method of cultivation and in preparation of the dye leading to a settled demand for this article. The safeguards hinted at by the questioner are, of course, of a more practical nature, and no doubt, in the minds of those who want to see Indian indigo flourish, include tariff protection or bounty assistance. One step which may do something to encourage indigo planters to improve their methods of cultivation is suggested by the fact that the Home Government departments are being asked to give "favorable consideration" to the claims of natural indigo, if and when dyes are needed for Government work. From official quarters I learn that 27,306 cwts. of indigo were exported from India last year (22,322 cwts. coming to England) as against 12,370 cwt. in 1914 (when 3,077 cwt. of the Indian production came to England). Our total importation of indigo last year came to 25,157 cwt. as against 5,314 cwt. in 1914.

Speaking of dyes, our imports in the past six months have totalled as follow: cutch, 110,842 cwt. (34,363 cwt. in six months of 1914); indigo 26,290 cwt. (1,513 cwt. in six months of 1914); extracts for dyeing £281,000 worth (£64,000 in six months of 1914); unenumerated dyestuffs 169,051 cwt. (80,492 cwt. in six months of 1914). The following dyes which entered in the first half of 1914 are now, of course, entirely absent, viz.: alizarine and anthracene, 4,740 cwt. aniline and naphthalene, 23,277 cwt.; synthetic indigo, 2,266 cwt.

There appears to be no diminution in the number of people who, with more enthusiasm than discretion, set out to grow drug and medicinal herbs and plants. Isolated and spasmodic attempts to do this by people who have not even the rudiments of plant-farming, are ignorant of the long distance to be travelled before the green herb reaches the alkaloid-extraction stage, and have no idea of how long it will take before a venture such as this will reach a commercial stage (if ever) will do little to assist in solving any of the pressing drug problems today. Some little good in respect of future supplies may be done if the work of drug plant growing is systematized and well organized in a national way, or if carried out by experts who have the means to wait for results. However, the situation has encouraged the establishment of schools for teaching women the rudiments of growing, collecting and preparing and marketing medicinal herbs, one such being at Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, and another, just commenced, in Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

The Pharmaceutical Society is considering what action may be taken to prevent the sale of undesirable and pernicious drugs and secret remedies. In their deliberations the members of the Society have to assist them the report of Sir Henry Norman's Commission on Secret Remedies, and this is to be studied, and a plan of action to be outlined for presentation at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council later on in the year.

EXPORTS TO SPAIN GROWING

Comparative figures recently compiled by the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce show great increases of the drugs and chemicals received at that port from the United States. The figures, in tons, are:

Chemicals, Drugs, Etc.

	1914	1915
Aniline oil and hydroclorate of aniline	...	53
Phenic acid, naphthaline, creoline, etc.	...	12
Acetate of lime and pyrolignite of iron	576	1,249
Alums, sulphate, chlorate, and acetate of alumina	...	147
Carbonates, borates, etc.	...	24
Chloride of lime and calcium	...	467
Chloride of sodium	4	8
Caustic soda and potash	32	...
Sulphate of soda, chloride, and carbonate	...	248
Paraffin in lumps	965	2,600
Perfumery	5	10

LONDON MARKET QUIET AND HIGHER

Light Buying and Lack of Speculative Interest Dominates—Atropine and Phenacetin Again Very Scarce—Benzoates, Quicksilver and Sulphur Prices Up Sharply

LONDON, July 10, 1916—Our market is not very active at present, the half-yearly stocktaking having interfered with buyers, and uncertain prospects in many directions tending to discourage speculation.

We append a few of the leading changes:

AGAR AGAR as imported is quoted 2s 7d pr lb.

ATROPINE very scarce and dear, pure crystal being quoted 1/5s and sulphate 165s per oz.

BENZOATES are very scarce on spot and very high prices are asked. Soda benzoate ex toluol to arrive is quoted 20s pr lb. net cash in quantity.

CAMPHOR, Japanese Slabs, sold at 1s 9½d pr lb.

CASTOR OIL—English make is easier, owing to large stocks. Medicinal in barrels is quoted at 57s 6d per cwt.

COCAINE—Firmer, at 20s 6d pr oz. net, for hydrochloride.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE—Very scarce, at 100s to 105s pr lb.

HONEY, Chilian. The freight is now as much as £15 pr ton, and average pile 3 quality is now quoted 40s pr cwt. c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA—Although arrivals are reported, prices seem to be unchanged.

JUNIPER BERRIES—Higher at 30s pr cwt. on spot.

PHENACETIN—Much scarcer, and 90s pr lb. is firmly asked.

QUICKSILVER—Advanced £1 pr bottle to £17 15s 0d. Second hand lots very scarce.

QUILLAIA BARK—The freight from Valparaiso is now £20 pr ton. Nothing is offering to arrive, but Liverpool spot price is about £39 pr ton.

SULPHUR—Both flowers and roll are higher, £14 10s pr ton net being asked.

SUGAR OF MILK—Again dearer, 150s to 155s pr cwt. quoted.

TARTAR ACID—Remains at 3s 6d to 3s 7d pr lb.

GERMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DECLARES LARGE DIVIDENDS

The following report on the chemical industry in Germany has been sent by Consul Julius G. Lay of Berlin:

The large German chemical industries, on account of their adaptability to war conditions, were able to declare larger dividends than for 1914. Notwithstanding the fact that the general conditions of the industry are not regarded as being unsatisfactory, the aniline color manufacturers, on account of the cutting off of the export trade, are not in a favorable condition. The prospects, as they appeared from orders coming in at the close of of 1915, are expected to improve in 1916. Notwithstanding efforts to content themselves with domestic orders, the diminution of exports is felt throughout the whole industry. In normal times from one-third to one-half of the annual production of the chemical factories, amounting to about 1,800,000,000 marks ($428,400,000), was exported to foreign countries. The interests of German chemical manufacturers in hostile countries have greatly suffered from the war. For instance, the coal-tar color manufacturers are no longer able to safeguard their branches in the territories of the countries at war with Germany. It has not yet been possible to estimate the losses incurred in this way. Substitutions for raw materials which could not be imported have been of great assistance to chemical manufacturers, particularly artificial rubber, albumen, fertilizers, and oil. Complete reviews of the assistance that the German chemical industry has rendered in the production of war materials and pharmaceutical supplies can not be published until after the war for military reasons, but it can safely be stated that this industry has accomplished a large task.

Difficulties of the Potash Industry

The Potash Syndicate reports that its total annual sales for the year 1915 amounted to 106,000,000 marks ($25,228,000) as compared with 155,000,000 marks ($36,890,000) for 1914 and 192,000,000 marks $45,696,000) for 1913. If conditions had been normal, it is estimated that sales during last year would have more than doubled. This industry has suffered more than most other German industries because of the war. The embargo stopped the usual foreign shipments, and the prices fixed by the Government for the inland trade are so low that only small profits can be made. The potash interests complain that during recent years prices have decreased, while wages and costs of materials have increased. The profits made during the war scarcely cover the cost of maintenance and production. It is estimated that the potash industry for the year 1914 showed a deficit of 5,500,000 marks ($1,309,000). Although figures are not available for 1915, it can safely be stated that the deficit is expected to be even larger than that of 1914. It is expected that the legislation in regard to the potash industry will undergo revision during 1916 because assistance is urgently required in many quarters.

The inland sales of pure potash for 1914 amounted to 537,800 metric tons, against 560,825 tons for 1915 and an estimated total of 588,900 tons for 1916. The exports for 1914 amounted to 366,188 tons, compared with 191,150 tons for 1915 and an estimated total of 125,350 tons for 1916.

PRICES IN AZORES HIGHER THAN HERE

The administration of the City Hospital at Ponta Delgada, Azores, in a recent circular, calls the attention of the public at large to the difficulty under which it is laboring on account of the sharp advance, caused by the war, in prices of everything pertaining to the proper conduct of such an institution. It submits the following comparative statement of prices (per kilo, or 2.2046 avoirdupois pounds) for various medical preparations used daily at the hospital.

Articles	Former price	Present price
Citric acid	$0.64	$1.78
Boric acid	.09	.28
Absorbent cotton	.65	.56
Aspirin	2.33	56.00
Antipyrine	2.78	22.00
Benzonaphthol	.95	64.00
Bromide of ammonia	.88	10.00
Bromide of potash	.56	10.00
Bromide of soda	.88	10.00
Chloride of lime	.02	.16
Codeine	89.00	156.00
Camphor	.37	1.33
Hydrochlorate of morphine	89.00	178.00
Chloroform	.45	15.00
Sulphuric ether	.38	16.00
Absorbent gauze (44 yards)	.72	1.45
Iodide of potash	3.88	9.45
Iodine	5.50	10.00
Permanganate of potash	.22	2.60
Theobromine	7.75	33.00
Veronal	28.00	45.00
Vaseline	.23	.45
Subnitrate of bismuth	3.00	8.80

NEW METHOD OF MAKING SULPHURIC ACID

A new method of manufacturing sulphuric acid, an important advantage of which is a decrease in the cost of constructing the plant in which the acid is produced, has been successfully tried in laboratory experiments, and it is believed that the method will prove desirable for commercial purposes. An essential feature of the new process is that the gases employed are drawn downward through a spiral flue in place of being drawn through the usual lead chambers where certain necessary chemical reactions take place.

Drug and Chemical Markets

QUININE IS HIGHER IN LONDON MARKET

Howard's is Held at Three Shillings—Japan Camphor is Tending Upward—Citric and Tartaric Acids are Easier—Bromides are Lower

(*Special Cable to* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, July 24—Bergamot oil is higher, 15s 6d to 16s per pound being asked. Howard's quinine is held at 3s per ounce. Japan camphor is tending upward and is held at 1s 10d to 1s 10½d per pound; for October shipment, 2s 1d.

Jalap is firmer. Shellac, fine orange, is 120s to 125s, seconds, 110s to 115s, and garnet, 95s.

Citric acid is easier at 3s 6d. Tartaric acid also shows easier tendency at 3s 5d per pound. Cream tartar, 98 per cent, is 197s 6d per cwt. Bromides are lower, the following prices per pound being asked; Potassium, 7s; ammonium, 6s; sodium, 5s.

INCREASED PRODUCTION AFFECTS PRICES

Many Articles Show Decline Because of Better Supply and Keener Selling Competition—Sensational Drop in Bromides—A Few Articles Advance

Greater production of raw materials and finished articles, a gradual lessening of the export demand and the usual hesitancy of buyers to commit themselves extensively in the face of a declining market are the principal factors in control of fluctuations in the drug and chemical markets. Price changes are principally downward, though there have been a few advances during the past week.

Bromine and bromides, including monobromated camphor, have led in the price declines of the past week. Bromine suffered a loss of $1 a pound, and manufacturers cut the prices of all bromides about in half. Monobromated camphor was lowered by makers in sympathy with the easier tone of bromine. Bromides have been affected by cheaper bromine, but there are other influences, among them being the reported entry of a new factor in the market. In some quarters the lower prices are attributed almost solely to the keen competition which has developed between the new and old manufacturers, stimulated by a larger supply of the raw materials and a slow demand. Some large makers hold that the break in prices will be but temporary, as there is not an oversupply of bromides, and that any buying activity will be followed by a sharp reaction in prices. Present prices are still double those existing before the war.

Opium is dull as a result of the recent decline in values. Quinine is being offered by second hands at 60 cents an ounce, light inquiries having resulted in free offerings at the lowered price. Owing to a larger output by small manufacturers of benzol and toluol, which resulted in freer offerings at slight concessions in prices, the tone of the market for these products is easier. Citric, tartaric and carbolic acids are lower, all being alike affected by larger offerings and active competition among speculative holders. Corn dextrine is another declining product, makers having announced prices that are 25 cents per 100 pounds lower than recently prevailing. Mercury suffered a lost of $3 per flask of 75 pounds. Rochelle salt has been reduced to 34c in barrels and 34½c for crystals. Seidlitz mixture is now 26c and cream of tartar powdered, in barrels 40 cents.

These are the principal declines, and the advances have affected benzoic and oxalic acids, saccharin, shellac, senega root, nitrate of silver, sodium benzoate and acetphenetidin.

As accounts are received of the devastating effects of floods that occurred in several of the Southern States, the likelihood of a shortage in American botanical drugs is becoming evident. Botanical drugs are quiet. Reports from Oregon indicate that cascara sagrada bark is rising in price owing to small supplies.

Seeds, herbs and spices are steady and quiet. Sage is attracting better attention, there being practically none of the Austrian sage available and orders booked are mostly for the Greek variety. French marjoram is difficult to purchase as the supply is small and controlled by a few holders. Celery seed is in active demand at former prices. Nutmegs are firmer. Cables from the Far East are considerably above New York values.

Reports from Sweden state that bicarbonate of soda has been added to the list of goods which are prohibited for exportation from or transit through Sweden. The decree became effective July 1. France has issued a decree prohibiting the further importation of mercury for Government account. The decree permits the landing of shipments made prior to July 18.

Acetphenetidin—An increased scarcity of supplies and a fair inquiry, influenced a firmer and higher market. Holders of spot lots advanced quotations to $30 a pound for chemically pure in barrels.

Acid, Benzoic—A smaller output and an increased scarcity of spot stocks, resulted in a firmer trend of the market Sellers are now quoting $7.50 @ $8 a pound.

Acid, Carbolic—Prices ruled easy owing to more liberal supplies and a moderate demand. Manufacturers lowered quotations 2c to 70c for crystals in 5-pound bottles and to 69c a pound for supplies in tins. Competition among second hands resulted in reported sales at 65c @ 67c a pound as to size of sale.

Acid, Citric—The market is easier so far as supplies held by second hands are concerned. Speculative holders have lowered figures to the parity of maker's quotations. Owing to liberal stocks, offerings were larger at prices ranging from 67c for crystals, and at 67½c a pound for powdered.

Acid, Oxalic—The market shows more strength in response to a larger demand and moderate offerings. Holders advanced quotations to 60c @ 62c a pound.

Acid, Tartaric, Crystals—A weaker tone pervades the market. Speculators lowered quotations to 72c for crystals and to 70c a pound for powder.

Aloes—The market eased off under larger arrivals and freer offerings at concessions. In most quarters holders lowered prices 2c to 13½c @ 14½c a pound for amber sorts.

Antipyrine—An easier tone dominates the market and holders have lowered quotations to $23@ $24 a pound.

Arrow Root—Larger arrivals and little inclination by buyers to take hold more freely, resulted in a weak and lower market. Sellers are offering lots of St. Vincent roots at figures, ranging from 6¾c @ 7c a pound.

Asafetida—Recent arrivals led to an easier sentiment among holders and offerings are being made at reduced figures, ranging from 85c @ 90c a pound, showing a loss of 5c a pound compared with recent sales.

Bromides—The market is weak under further keen selling competition between old and new makers, stimulated by a larger production and a slow buying movement. Offerings continue on a liberal scale at $1.35 for potassium bromide, granular, and $1.45 for crystals, and at 80c a pound for sodium bromide.

Bromine—A falling off in the demand and a larger production, led to a rapid decline of $1 a pound. Technical and U.S.P. are being offered at $1.40 and $1.50 a pound, respectively.

Buckthorn Bark—Buying orders show no improvement and holders are offering supplies at 1c reduction to 38c @ 39c a pound.

Caffeine, Alkaloid—There has been no improvement in the demand. A fair production and a slight accumulation of stocks with keener selling competition among speculative holders forced values down. Offerings were liberal at $14.75 a pound.

Camphor—The market for monobromated closed decidedly weak in sympathy with lower prices for bromine. Sellers reported a marked reduction in quotations to $3.15 @ $3.25 a pound, showing a loss of 50c a pound during the week.

Cantharides—Chinese powdered closed weaker owing to reports of an easier feeling in primary markets and holders

here urging sales at concessions in prices. Offerings of spot lots are being made at 5c lower to $1.20 @ $1.25 a pound.

Codeine—The demand continues slow and purchases involved only small lots to meet immediate needs, while for export business has been practically at a standstill. Domestic makers continue to adhere to former schedules quoting their output of alkaloid on a bulk basis of $8.50 an ounce in 10-ounce lots, at one delivery.

Dextrine—Spot carlots from corn are firmer in sympathy with the enhanced cost of the grain. Producers are quoting 25c higher to $3.65 per 100 lbs. in carlots.

Digitalis Leaves—Prices show a marked decline which is attributable to a larger production of the domestic variety. Holders shaded prices and quotations have been reduced to 45c @ 50c a pound.

Glycerin—Eastern refiners announced a further reduction in prices for supplies of refined in drums to 45c a pound. The weakness is principally attributed to a lack of demand and larger production. Prices show a loss of 3c a pound compared with recent sales.

Gum Arabic—Prices closed weak, under larger arrivals and sellers reduced quotations about 1½c to 14c a pound for amber sorts. Sales were moderate, owing to buyers adhering to the hand-to-mouth policy in making purchases in the expectation of a further decline.

Haarlem Oil—Reports from the primary market indicate an easier tone and the absence of buyers here has forced prices down 5c to $2.50 per gross.

Mercury—Owing to smaller buying orders, and more anxiety by holders to market supplies, an easier market is reflected. Offering are being made at $80 a flask of 75 pounds, while in some quarters, it was reported to be possible to purchase supplies down to $79.

Morphine—The decline in values of opium failed to have any influence on the market. The export demand has practically ceased as buyers abroad are able to purchase supplies at lower figures in London. The demand from domestic buyers continues inanimate. Domestic makers, however, continue to maintain their output on the bulk basis of $5.50 an ounce for sulphate and muriate, covering lots of 25 ounces, in one delivery.

Naphthalene—Recent large arrivals and little interest being displayed by buyers to increase their purchases, influenced an easier sentiment among holders. Offerings were liberal at lower figures, ranging from 8c @ 10c a pound for both flake and balls on the spot showing a decline of 2c a pound under recent sales.

Oil of Bay—Buyers are still holding aloof and owing to some selling pressure, the market weakened. Sellers are offering fair quantities for prompt delivery at 10c lower to $2.50 @ $2.70 a pound.

Opium—A weaker tone dominated the market, owing to a continued absence of inquiries from buyers. Importers in most quarters offered lots at a decline for the week of 25c a pound. Offerings are being made at $11 for supplies of druggists' quality of Turkish gum and at $12.15 a pound for powdered and granular. The demand for export lots has practically ceased and in some quarters a further reduction in prices is looked for in the near future.

Quinine—Domestic makers are still quoting their output on the bulk basis of 75c an ounce for bulk in 100-ounce tins. Speculators and second hand operators, however, are offering their supplies at lower figures, despite the stronger position of the market abroad and higher prices realized at the auction sale of cinchona bark at Amsterdam recently. The market is easy so far as second hands are concerned, who have been offering spot lots as low as 60c and up to 61c an ounce.

Saccharin—The scarcity of stocks and meager production coupled with better inquiries, served to strengthen the market. Holder advanced values from 50c to $1 a pound, and are quoting $17 @ $17.50 a pound.

Senega Root—The market is stronger, owing to a larger export demand, which is making fairly large inroads in spot stocks. Holders in most quarters refused to book orders for spot supplies at prices under 48c @ 49c a pound, showing a gain of 1c a pound compared with recent sales.

Sesame Oil—Buyers continue to purchase sparingly and with slightly easier primary reports, holders locally have weakened in their views on prices. Offerings of imported supplies are being made at lower figures, ranging from $1.30 @ $1.35 a pound, showing a loss of 5c a pound under recent sales.

Shellac—A firmer tone pervades the market and quotations have been advanced on all varieties, based on an absence of offerings from Calcutta and higher prices in the London market. Importers locally advanced quotations 1c a pound on all descriptions on the basis of 27c a pound for supplies of T.N. The statistical position of shellac in the United States is strong and with supplies estimated considerably below the probable requirements for consumption, a further gain in prices is not unlikely.

Silver Nitrate—A higher market for silver and a better inquiry led to an upward trend of prices. Manufacturers advanced quotations to 39¾c œ 41¾c an ounce, as to quantity ordered.

Sodium Benzoate—A stronger sentiment obtains among holders and sellers are asking an advance of 15c to $6 a pound. Should the production continue moderate, a further rise in prices is generally expected.

Vanillin—The market weakened under an absence of buyers and increased selling by second hands. Offerings were made of spot lots at prices ranging from 55c @ 56c an ounce.

$5,000,000 CORPORATION TO ENTER EXPORT FIELD

The increasing export trade of the United States and the necessity of developing a wider export field, led to the formation, last week, of the Internations Commercial Corporation. A group of financiers, headed by Joseph Coler, president of the Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Company, in forming the corporation, has enlisted the support of large business and banking interests throughout Europe and South America, and trade will be sought with Russia, Spain, the Orient, Australia and Africa.

The development of foreign enterprises is in charge of F. A. Pezet, ex-Minister of Peru to the United States and one of the vice-presidents of the new corporation. Mr. Pezet has given a series of talks throughout the country and has sought to secure co-operation in establishing closer commercial and political relations with the countries with which the new corporation will deal.

"If we are properly to face new obligations," said Mr. Pezet, "and in doing so reap the full advantage of conditions laid at our door, it is essential to organize in a corporate body an enterprise of sufficient strength to take advantage of any profitable undertaking either of a commercial or a financial nature, which may present itself. We must have some kind of an organization to buy, sell and trade in any and all kinds of commodities for which a market can be developed.

"For instance, every South American country is a consumer of everything made in this country, either for manufacturing purposes or for personal use. In turn these countries find the United States an outlet and consumer of their iron, copper, brass, oils, cattle, coffee, cocoanut, mineral oils, cane sugar, cotton, rice and many other of their native products. With but little financing, the import of raw materials can be many times increased, much to our profit. A corporate body properly financed and managed with facilities to determine local credits in South American countries will find it a simple banking proposition to obtain credits necessary for proper financing in these markets."

The new corporation will take over the export business of the Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Company, a business which has been greatly stimulated since the outbreak of the war. The corporation will attend to shipment and financing and manufacturers will be concerned chiefly with marking, packing, etc. The corporation will be chartered in New York State with a capital of $5,000,000.

Heavy Chemical Markets

UNCERTAINTY STILL PERMEATES THE MARKET

Dealers and Manufacturers Expect Conditions, However, to Change for the Better—Sodium Bichromate Recovers Strength After Touching Very Low Mark

An air of uncertainty still permeates the market and chemicals seem to have lost their speculative vitality, yet the peculiarities developed during the week lead many dealers to believe that conditions for the seller are about to change for the better. Conspicuous among all items were the antics of sodium bichromate, which touched the lowest mark for over six months, and then under heavy buying pressure quickly overcame the loss and passed last week's quotations. Whether in sympathy with the bichromate recovery or as a result of the structural firmness in the market, quite a few items strengthened perceptibly and the former willingness to shade any and all quotations to consummate a sale was lacking. Deals have been confined to only a few items but in those business was brisk, yet it is still a question whether the change is permanent and whether it will be transmitted to those interests that dominated the market during the last buying flurry. But no matter how heavy a buying movement may develop few dealers are imbued with the idea that prices will again ascend to the recent prohibitive heights.

Export business is very large. Government statistics of foreign commerce just issued show a grand total for drugs and chemicals exported during the eleven months ending May 31 of $108,501,070 as compared to a little over $40,000,000 for 1915, and $24,655,889 for 1914. For the month of May alone $15,428,880 worth was exported, while for May a year ago the value was only $6,651,237.

The demand for bleach for export was good and, in the absence of export drums, barrels are being substituted which are said to meet the requirements of the conveyors. Soda ash was also selling and prices were steady. Caustic potash, which has been quite apathetic for weeks gave evidences of an awakening and dealers in this commodity in most instances substituted higher values than those lately quoted. Potassium chlorate, potassium muriate and caustic soda seemed to be firmer than for sometime though the low quotations still obtained. On the other hand, muriatic and nitric acids were reduced in some quarters. Saltpeter was also reduced, but the price for this article has long been prohibitive and manufacturers are anxious to reduce if the basic acids would only become cheaper. Red potassium prussiate does not seem to attract buyers no matter what concessions are made in the open market quotations. Details of some of the important items follow:

Acids—The market has been a little weak lately and quotations responded by a reduction of ½c a pound through all degrees of strength of muriatic and nitric acids. Sulphuric acid was also easier. Hydrofluoric acid held well with producers working on contract and dealers supplying spot goods at an advance. Muriatic, 18 degrees is offered at 2c @ 2¼c a pound; 20 degrees at 2¼c @ 2½c and 22 degrees at 2½c @ 2¾c. On contract, muriatic 18 and 20 degrees, delivery of two or more cars a month, 1⅞c @ 2c is quoted. For nitric acid 36 degrees, 6c @ 6½c is asked, 38 degrees, 6½c @ 7c, 40 degree, 7c @ 7½c, 42 degree, 7½c @ 8c a pound. Sulphuric is quoted at 1c @ 1½c for 60 degrees and 1½c @ 2c for 66 degrees spot, and on contract 66 degrees, 93 per cent, $20 a ton and 97 per cent $25 a ton.

Alums—Business was reported quiet and prices did not vary much from last quotations. Ammonium alum is quoted at 4c @ 4½c a pound and chrome alum at 40c @ 45c a pound. Potassium alum was a little easier and some sellers were said to be asking 6c @ 6½c a pound. Aluminum sulphate low grade is 3½c @ 4½c a pound and high grade 4½c @ 6½c a pound.

Bleaching Powder—Bleach in export drums continues scarce at 6½c @ 7c a pound. Dealers are now offering in export barrels around 6c a pound. Domestic drums have little call and are said to be obtainable at 4⅝c in carloads and 5c @ 5½c a pound in less. Makers refuse to meet these prices. On contracts over a year's delivery 2½c a pound is quoted.

Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitriol)—Business in a large way was rather quiet. Since blue vitriol has been reduced, consumption has been resumed by grape growers though the demand from that quarter has not as yet made much of an impression on stocks. Prices range from 9c to 10c a pound in carload lots for large crystals and around 8½c a pound for small crystals.

Potassium Bichromate—The market is still weak and in the absence of any buying second hands were offering at 38c @ 39c a pound. Manufacturers' prices for the balance of the year delivery were reduced to 42c @ 43c a pound.

Potash, Caustic—There was a little more business in caustic potash than has been in evidence for some weeks. The majority of dealers were asking 87c @ 90c a pound though there were some quotations at 83c for 88-92 per cent. Small lots of the German brand were said to be on hand at 90c @ $1 a pound.

Potassium Chlorate—The tone of the chlorate market was a bit firmer with many of the 46c a pound offerings having been withdrawn. Not much business was reported but dealers were inclined to hold for 48c @ 50c a pound. Leading producers are asking 70c a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—Offers of red prussiate have appeared at $2.50 a pound but it is intimated in the trade that the quality of some of the cheaper product is questionable, which may account for the lack of interest in the article at that price. Manufacturers are asking $3.50 for standard quality. The yellow prussiate continues easy at 90c a pound with some dealers asking $1.

Soda Ash—Sales of soda ash were reported as fairly brisk and the light 58 per cent was maintained at 2½c a running pound for spot and ⅛c less on August shipment. The dense is more scarce and 3¼c seems the prevailing price. Producers, it is said will not sell at these figures. Contracts are made for next year at 1¼c @ 1½c a pound, basis of 48 per cent.

Sodium Bichromate—The weakness in sodium bichromated as reported last week continued until 19c a pound was reached. At these prices a large buying movement developed and most of the stocks offered around this figure were absorbed. The price rose rapidly and at the close 25c a pound was the inside price. All manufacturers seem to have withdrawn from the spot market and are only quoting on contract, which is given as 25c a pound.

Soda, Caustic—The low price of 3½c a pound was still heard in some quarters, but no great amount of stocks were said to have been offered at that price. This article appears firmer than in the last few weeks which is attributed to the large amount of exports that continue to go forward. Manufacturers continue to hold around 6c a pound for spot and 2½c a pound on contract, basis of 60 per cent.

NEW CHAIN STORES FOR LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 24—The Puritan Drug Company, of Louisville, recently incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of $300,000, divided into shares of the par value of $10, has opened offices in the Paul Jones building and has started an active stock selling campaign. The following officers and directors have been named: C. D. Harris, proprietor of the Ferguson-Scott & Harris Fire Insurance Agency, president; Dr. Wm. G. Korony, a manufacturing chemist, vice-president; Caryl Spiller, local advertising man, secretary; Kelley Graham, First National Bank, treasurer; Matthew Posnansky, owner of the Matthews Pharmacies, director; R. S. Brooke, of the Anita Spring Water Co., director; Paul F. Semonin, real estate agent, director.

The corporation proposes to operate a chain of retail drug stores in Louisville. It is proposed that each store shall represent an investment of $10,000 divided as follows: fixtures, $3,500; merchandise, $5,000; working capital, $1,500. Overhead operating expenses have been figured out at 24.1 per cent.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

GOOD INQUIRY NOW FOR DYESTUFFS

Little Business Gain, However, Though Prospects Appear to Be Excellent for Fall Trade—Government Contracts May Act as Stimulant

Dealers in dyestuffs report another week of good inquiries, but only an ordinary amount of sales. The tendency is to view the inquiries as a forerunner of better conditions as mills are getting in shape for their fall business and will soon need to replenish stocks. Other factors that are looked forward to as possibly stimulating business are the large contracts about to be placed by the Government for goods for military purposes and the settlement of the garment workers' strike. While complaint is heard of the unusual dullness of the domestic business, exports of dyes and dyestuffs in comparison to former business done in that direction are enormous. In the month of May dyestuffs to the value of $914,999 were exported, over 600 per cent greater than the $148,903 worth in May, 1915. For the eleven months ending May, 1916, exports reached the gratifying amount of $4,319,356, as against $973,193 for the corresponding term in 1915 and $316,539 in 1914. This includes only domestic manufactured dyestuffs. Re-exported coal tar colors or dyes amounted to $134,108 for the month of May and $308,616 for the eleven months ending May 31.

Price changes have been of no consequence during the week. Cochineal showed only a slight weakness and hematine crystals were also offered at small reductions from former quotations. The remainder of the items were fairly steady. There were considerable fluctuations in some of the chemical mordants which are detailed under heavy chemicals. The dyestuffs follow:

Aniline Oil—Manufacturers are asking 45 cents a pound for aniline oil on spot and 40c @ 42½c a pound on contract, while quotations from dealers are said to be 40c for spot. The same manufacturers are asking 58½c a pound for contract salts and 60c a pound for spot. Outside market quotations are about 5c a pound less. There were no importations of aniline salts during the month of May. Imports for the eleven months ending May 31, 1916, amounted to 16,084 pounds as against 859,516 pounds for the corresponding time in 1915, and 2,794,838 pounds in 1914.

Albumen—There are a few sellers at prices below the actual cost of importation, but holders generally are maintaining prices at about 76c a pound. Blood albumen is in fair demand with quotations at 30c a pound for the domestic and 35c @ 37c a pound for imported.

Cochineal—Gradual reductions on cochineal have brought this week's quotations to 70c @ 73c a pound. The demands for this article have been quiet and arrivals have been in good quantity. Over 29,000 pounds were reported in this week.

Cutch—No changes were made in cutch quotations and 12c @ 15c a pound continue as the prevailing prices. Mangrove cutch is easy at 9c @ 10c a pound. The large contracts to be let by the Government for cloth for military needs is expected to revive interest in cutch.

Divi-Divi—Most dealers are asking $50 to $55 a ton for divi-divi for spot and to arrive through others are said to be quoting considerably under these figures. Arrivals for the week approximated 150 tons.

Gambier—There was no change in the gambier situation. Demand continues light and spot prices were around 11c a pound. To arrive quotations were heard at 8½c @ 9c a pound, and for shipment 7½ @ 8c a pound. Imports of gambier for May were more than double for April, the amounts being 1,222,526 pounds and 582,800 pounds respectively. For the eleven months ending May 31, 1916, imports amounted to 11,122,263 pounds, compared with 13,253,384 pounds in 1915 and 14,242,112 pounds in 1914.

Indigo—Considerable opposition has developed against the proposed duty on indigo and great interest is centered on the Senate committee in charge of the dyestuff provisions of the general revenue bill and the probable effect of the arguments presented by the opposition. Prices have not varied and range from 98c to $3.70 a pound, according to kinds and grades. Imports of indigo, both natural and synthetic, for the eleven months ending May 31, 1916, were 6.126,810 pounds, in 1915, 7,768,704 pounds and in 1914, 7,628,530 pounds. For the month of May, 1916, the imports were 525,326 pounds and in May, 1915, only 75,322 pounds.

Logwood—Arrivals of logwood continue in large quantities and offerings are said to be free at $40 a ton for good quality wood. The chips were obtainable at 5½c a pound spot. Demand for the extract was good during the week and it was intimated that some of the leading manufacturers had advanced their prices about 3c a pound. Contracts could have been made at 32c a pound for guaranteed standard quality of 51 degree extract and the same on spot for 37c a pound. Hematine crystals are easier at 80c @ 83c a pound, and the extract is selling at 37c a pound on contract and 42c a pound on spot. Imports of logwood for May are over 10,000 tons in excess of the imports for the preceding month, equalling 24,693 tons. A comparison of the import statistics for the last three periods of eleven months ending May 31, are as follows: 1914, 27,903 tons; 1915, 44,891 tons, 1916, 98,367 tons.

Nigrosin—Nigrosin is in good demand and prices are firm at last quotations. The spirit soluble was quoted at $1.25 @ $1.45 a pound and the water soluble at $1.50 @ $1.70 a pound. As usual there were sellers at above and below these figures.

Myrobalans—Primary markets were said to have been somewhat weaker and inducements were offered to domestic importers for immediate shipment. Local dealers were quoting from $54 to $60 a ton according to quantity and grades.

Quebracho—This article was selling well to tanning interests and the extract was steady at 12½c @ 13½c a pound for the solid, 8½c @ 9½c a pound for the clarified, 35 per cent tannin content, and 7¾c @ 8¾c a pound for the unclarified. Imports for eleven months ending May 31, 1916 amounted to 97,920 tons of wood, 1915 to only 44,278 tons and in 1914 to 70,988.

Sumac—No changes were recorded in the former quotations of sumac, being $65 a ton to arrive and $75 a ton on spot. Extract quotation also held at 7½c @ 9c a pound. Sumac import statistics show a large increase in the eleven months ending May 31, 1916, over imports for the same period ending a year before. In the former period the imports amounted to 19,160,992 pounds as against 12,509,396 pounds in the latter. Imports for the month of May fell considerably below those for April, being 2,556,164 and 5,228,027 respectively, while the imports for May, 1915 amounted to only 520,000.

Tumeric—Prices were about the same as those of last week, some dealers offering Aleppy spot at 9c @ 9⅝c a pound, Madras spot at 8½c @ 8¾c a pound and China spot at 7¾c @ 8c a pound. For the powdered 1½c @ 2c a pound additional was asked.

WATER POWER AND CHEMICALS

The economical use of a water power for manufacturing chemicals by the aid of electricity generated from them depends on the freight rates to the large markets. Niagara holds a unique position with its 3,600 miles of shore line, affording cheap transportation to markets representing half the population of North America. In an editorial in Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering, reference is made to an article by J. W. Beckman on the possibilities of using the great water powers of the Pacific coast for electro-chemical industries. It is pointed out that while the western market is big and will grow larger, that the western industries could not compete in the eastern markets and therefore an export trade must be developed. By going west and south over one-half of the world's population can be reached. By developing this trade the Golden Gate will become the gate to a new and glorious future of the empire of the Pacific coast.

The Diamond Match Company has let contracts at San Pedro, Cal., for the construction of a towboat, barges and a kelp-harvesting outfit, with the object of manufacturing chemicals from kelp.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P. bbls.	lb.	.65	— .80
Acetone	lb.	.40	— .41
Acetphenetidin	lb.	—	—30.00
Aconitine, ½ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.48	— .58
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	2.64	— 2.66
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66	— 2.68
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	2.68	— 2.70
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.63	— .64
97 p. c.	gal.	.68	— .70
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.49	— .50
188 proof	gal.	.50	— .52
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	— .69
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.80	— .85
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	12.00	—14.75
Grey	oz.	22.50	—28.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb. Dom.	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.00	— 5.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.25	— .26
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent			
Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .49
Crimson	lb.	.72	— .76
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.17	— .19
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .55
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Arsenic, red	lb.	.55	— .60
White	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	60.00	—65.00
Sulphate	oz.	55.00	—60.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	— .25
Barium Carb., prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.		— .20
Chlorate	lb.		—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.80	— 1.90
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	lb.		—
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.		— .23
Wood bbls.	gal.		— .26
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.68	— .80
90 per cent.	gal.	.75	— .76
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.70	— 2.90
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.85	— 1.95
Beta Naphtol	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Valerate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subgallate	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	— 3.15
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)			
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½	— .06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, technical		—	— 1.40
U. S. P.		—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04	— .04½
Imported	lb.	.22	— .25
Cadmium Bromide	lb.		— 4.25
Iodide	lb.		— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.		— 1.90
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk	lb.	—	—15.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.48
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. bk.	lb	.52	— 52½
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	.53	— 53½
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb	54½	— .55
24's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.55	— 55½
32's, in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.55	— .55½
Cases of 100 blocks..	lb.	52½	— .53
Japan, refined, 2½ lb. slabs.	lb.	.54	— .56
Monobromated	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Powdered	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Caramel	50 gals.	—	—10.00
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.07	— .08
Bisulphide	lb.	.08½	— .08¼
Castoreum	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.55	— .58
Chalk, prec. light, English.	lb.	.04¼	— .05¾
Heavy	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.36	— 2.05
Charcoal Willow, pow'd	lb.	.04	— .05
Wood, powd.	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform	lb.	.59	— —
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk.	oz.	1.07	— 1.15
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	Nominal	
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.20	— .29
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	.15	— .23
Cinnabar	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82	— .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk,	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.		— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.39	— .40
Cases, fingers	lb.	.42	— .43
Boxes	lb.	.43	— .44
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	8.50	— 8.60
Ounces	oz.	6.35	— 8.40
Eighths	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.35	— 6.55
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	— 6.95
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.33	— .37
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .44
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.22	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .29
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Spanish Apples	lb.		—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.		— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—	— .40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Creosote carbonate	lb.		—
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
Cuttlefish. Bone. Trieste	lb.	.29	— .30
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .71
Small	lb.	.52	— .53
French	lb.	.29	— .30
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— 13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Dragons Blood Mass	lb.	.24	— .62
Reeds	lb.	.85	— .86
Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.73	— .76
Spanish	lb.	.75	— .79
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.02
Formaldehyde	lb.	.14	— .15
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Gold	lb.		—
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.47	— 2.52
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.43½	— .44
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.44½	— .46
Dynamite, drums included.	lb.	.40	— .42
Saponification, loose	lb.	.29	— .30
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.26½	— .27½
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.70
Goa Powder	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	—	—13.75
Carbonate	oz.		—
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.50	— 2.55
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .85
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime.	lb.	.25	— .27
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime.	lb.	.19	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Ichthyol	lb.		—
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.		— 5.00
Crystals	lb.		— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	5.60	— 6.10
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.16	— .18
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Anhydrous	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, mass, Syrian	lb.	.18	— .19
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.29	— .49
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	.97	— .98
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple	lb.		—
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Regular	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Lycopodium	lb.	3.55	— 3.70
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.19	— .21
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Peroxide	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Salicylate	lb.	Nominaal	
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.50
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Small flake	lb.	.80	— .85
Sorts	lb.	.37	— .39
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Recryst	lb.	4.75	— 4.85
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	80.00	—81.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.18
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .58
Powdered	lb.	—	— .60
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .61
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .83
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.36
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.28
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.23
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.49
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.59
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.59
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.64
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.75	—15.00
Metol	lb.	—	— —
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.31	— .32

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—*Cont.*

Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.35	— 5.50
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.55	— 5.60
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	5.75	— 5.80
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz boxes	oz.	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride	lb.	6.70	— 7.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	— .11
Irish	lb.	.08	— .14
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	8.05	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.05	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—12.10
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—19.05
Druggists	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Synthetic	lb.	8.50	— 9.10
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08	— .10
Balls	lb.	.08	— .10
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—11.00
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—11.05
Granular	lb.	—	—12.15
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—12.15
Orthoform	oz.		— 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.		— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Cream	lb.	.05¼	— .05¾
Lily white	lb.	.07½	— .08¼
Snow white	lb.	.11½	— .11⅞
Phenolphthalein	lb.	18.00	—20.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	18.00	—20.00
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.80
Poppy Heads	lb.	.70	— .80
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Bicarb	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Bisulphate	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.70	— 1.72
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.37	— .38
Glycerophosphate	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.90	— 3.95
Permanganate	oz.		— .25
Nitrate (Saltpeter)	lb.	—	— .25½
Permanganate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd	lb.	.02	— .03
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.		— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.12	— .13
Rasped	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.11½	— .12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second hands	oz.	.60	— .61
Amsterdam	oz.	.50	— 2.25
German	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Java	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Resorcin crystals	lb.	—	—20.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	—	— .34
Rose Water, triple dist., dem.	lb.	.60	— .61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .04
Saccharin	lb.	17.00	—17.50
Second hands	lb.	—	— —
Safrol	lb.	.30	— .31
Salicin, bulk	lb.	9.50	— 9.90
Salol, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Second hands	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Saltpetre	lb.	—	— .25½
Sandalwood	lb.	.10	— .15
Ground	lb.	.12	— .18
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	35.00	—41.00
Powdered	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.45	— 2.70
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 2.95
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate	oz.	.39¾	— .41¼
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.15	— .15½
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	— .12
Green, pure	lb.	.14	— .15
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .27
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10	— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.95	— 2.10
Citrate	lb.	.64	— .65
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½	— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.80	— .81
Glycerophosphate crystals	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Salicylate	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tungstate	lb.		— 1.50
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.		— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.35	— 2.38
Potato	lb.	.05½	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
Rice	lb.	.11½	— .12
Wheat	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Strontium Acetate	lb.		— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.48	— .50
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.		— 1.08
Powder	oz		— 1.05
Glycerophosphate	oz.		— 2.65
Sulphate	oz.	.90	— .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, Coml	100 lbs.	1.35	— 1.60
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.20	— .25
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.		— .75
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.55	— .56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpineol	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Thymol, crystals	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Iodide	oz.	.61	— .62
Tin, crystals	lb.	.30	— .30½
Bichloride	lb.	.17½	— .18
Oxide	lb.	.44	— .46
Toluol, pure	gal.	4.00	— 4.50
Commercial	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Turmeric	lb.		—
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Artificial	lb.	.11	— .12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	lb.	.55	— .57
Witch Hazel Ext., d'ble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.24	— .27
Chloride	lb.	.17¼	— .18
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.12½	— .14
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.		— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.07	— .08

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.45	— .50
Benzoic, from gum			
ex Toluol	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Boric, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.11¼	— .12¾
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .12½
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Carbolic, cryst. U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.52	— .55
5-lb. bottles	lb.	—	— .70
5-lb. cans	lb.	—	— .69
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.30
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .67
Powder	lb.	—	— .67½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.57	— .74
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp.g. 1.150	oz.	.22	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.		— 2.45
Dilute	lb.	.87	— 1.00
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½	— .20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst, casks	lb.	.70	— .72
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .34
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Crystal, bottles	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic	lb	2.25	— 3.00
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .16
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Tartaric Crystals	lb.		— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		— .65
Trichloracetic	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
Valeric	lb.	2.40	— 2.90

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Amber, crude	lb.	—	— 1.50
Rectified	lb.	—	— 2.25
Anise	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Bergamot	lb.	3.90	— 4.25
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.60	— 3.70
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Cade	lb.	.50	— .60
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.15	— .18
Japanese, white	lb.	.20	— .22
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.55	— 5.00
Caraway	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.75	— .80
Cedar Wood	lb.	.15	— .16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	19.75	—20.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.53	— .55
Java	lb.	.90	— .95
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Bottles	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Copaiba	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Coriander	lb.	35.00	—50.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Cumin	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Erigeron	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	— .80
California	lb.	—	— —
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Turkish	lb.	3.40	— 3.75
Gingergrass	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Ginger	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Hemlock	lb.	.50	— .60
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	7.50	— 7.60
Twice rect.	lb.	7.55	— 7.65
Wood	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.60	— 80
Lemon	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	— .85
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Linaloe	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Malefern	lb.	7.20	— 8.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Artificial	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	—	—58.00
Petale	lb.	—	—64.00
Artificial	lb.	24.00	—30.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.20	— 2.70
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.60	— 2.65

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—*Cont.*

Italian, sweet	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Origanum	lb.	.18	— .24
Patchouli	lb.	15.10	—17.75
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Peppermint, tins	lb	1.80	— 1.85
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.95	— 3.25
French	lb.	6.10	— 6.60
Pimento	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	14.00	—14.25
Synthetic	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.70	— .80
Safrol	lb	.40	— .43
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	7.00	— 7.20
West Indian	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	— .85
Artificial	lb.	.27	— .29
Savin	lb.		—
Spearmint	lb.	1.70	—1.75
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .60
Tansy	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
White, French	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	4.95	— 5.40
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Wormwood	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	15.00	—24.00
Manila	lb.	28.00	—35.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.61	— .65
South American	lb.	.65	— .66
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	— 5.55
Oregon	gal.	.75	— .90
Peru	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.37	— .39

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.30	— .33
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .20
Blackberry, of Root	lb.	.06	— .08
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.17	— .19
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .10½
Buckthorn	lb.	.38	— .39
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	— .10
Cascarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.30	— .31
Broken	lb.	.25	— .26
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.30	— .31
Broken	lb.	.25	— .25½
Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	.25	— .25½
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .18½
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.15	— .17½
Condurango	lb.	.23	— .27
Coto	lb.	—	— —
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cramp	lb.	.06	— .08
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .07½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	— .16
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .29
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .04
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10	— .12
Northern	lb.	.10	— .11
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .27
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cut	lb.	.11	— .12
Crushed	lb.	.10	— .11
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.25	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.12	— .14
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine	lb.	.04½	— .05
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.05	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.21½	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04	— .04½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.82	— .85
Para	lb.	.50	— .55
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .75
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.40	— 6.00
Cuts	lb.	3.75	— 3.85
South American	lb.	3.20	—3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.		—
Green label	lb.	1.50	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42½	— .44½
XX	lb.	.47½	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.50½	— .54½
Fish	lb.	.05	— .06
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .13
Juniper	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Laurel	lb.	.05½	— .06
Poke	lb.	.10	— .12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.07	— .09
Sloe	lb.	.68	— .75
Sumac	lb.		— .04

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Borage	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Calendula	lb.	.70	— .75
Chamomile, German	lb.		—
Hungarian	lb.	.56	— .65
Belgian	lb.	.50	— .58
Roman	lb.	.40	— .50
Spanish	lb.	.59	— .62
Clover Tops	lb.	.18	— .21
Dogwood	lb.	.13	— .14
Elder	lb.	.16	— .17
Insect, open	lb.		—
Closed	lb.		—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.26½	— .28
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	— .44
Kousso	lb.		—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.20	— .22
Select	lb.	.26	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.37	— .42
Malva	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Mullein	lb.		—
Orange	lb.	—	— 1.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05½	— .06
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .40
Poppy, red	lb.	.45	— .49
Saffron, American	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Valencia	lb.	10.70	—10.75
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.05	— .08
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.05½	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.09½	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.19	— 1.20
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Catnip	lb.	.07	— .11
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.22	— .23
Coca, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.36	— .41
Coltsfoot	lb.	.59	— .60
Conium	lb.	.20	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.09	— .09½
Damiana	lb	.13	— .13½
Deer Tongue	lb.	.07	— .08
Digitalis	lb.	.50	— .60
Dandelion	lb.	.18	— .20
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.26	— .37
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.07½	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Henna	lb.	.15	— .17
Horehound	lb.	.21	— .30
Jaborandi	lb.	.18½	— .20
Laurel	lb.	.05¾	— .05⅞
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.23	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .08½
Matico	lb.	.35	— .37
Marjoram, German	lb.	.35	— .40
French	lb.	.20	— .20½
Greek	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Spanish	lb.	.07½	— .08
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .05½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	— .17
German	lb.	.35	— .39
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .14
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb	4.00	— 4.90
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Rosemary	lb.	.06	— .06½
Rue	lb.	.40	— .49
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .55
Grinding	lb.	.42	— .42½
Greek	lb.	.09	— .09½
Spanish	lb.	.07½	— .08
Savory	lb.	.20	— .21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.60	— .65
Half leaf	lb.	.65	— .70
Siftings	lb.	.46	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.26	— .30
Pods	lb.	.22	— .25
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .11
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .21
Stramonium	lb.	.21	— .22
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .09½
Thyme	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Uva Ursi	lb.	.07	— .07½
Water Pepper	lb.	.06½	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	— .06½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07½	— .09½
Wormwood	lb.	.24	— .30
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.55	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.85	— .90
Althea, cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Whole	lb.	.50	— .55
Angelica, American	lb.	.14	— .15
German	lb.	.20	— .24
Arnica	lb.	.61	— .74
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.41	— .46
St. Vincent	lb.	.06½	— .07
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.04½	— .05
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna, German	lb.	2.25	— 2.45
Powdered			
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.10	— .10½
Beth	lb.	.20	— .24
Bitter	lb.	.22	— .23
Blueflag	lb.	.11	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.35	— .45
American	lb.	.30	— .35
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Unbleached	lb.	.21	— .24
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05½
Blue	lb.	.05	— .05½
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo	lb.	.13	— .14
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	— .17
Culver's	lb.	.09	— .10
Cranesbill	lb.	.05	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Dandelion, German	lb.	.35	— .36
American	lb.	.32	— .34
Doggrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.20	— .22
Elecampane	lb.	.10	— .11
Galangal	lb.	.15	— .17
Gelsemium	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Gentian	lb.	.22	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .27
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .08
Ginger, African	lb.	.08⅞	— .09
Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.17	— .17½
Bleached	lb.	.21	— .22
Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Northwestern	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Eastern	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Cultivated	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Golden Seal	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Powdered	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.40	— .55
Hellebore, white	lb.	.37	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .29
Black	lb.	.15	— .17
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Jalap, whole	lb.	.11	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .16
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .21
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.27	— .29

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—*Cont.*

Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.45	— .55
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.30	— .41
Mandrake	lb.	.07	— .08½
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.13	— .17
Verona	lb.	.11½	— .13
Finger	lb.	1.70	— 1.95
Pareira Brava	lb.	.25	— .29
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .57
Pink, true	lb.	.36	— .40
Pleurisy	lb.	.12	— .14
Poke	lb.	.04	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.75	— .80
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .82
High, dried	lb.	.20	— .22
Cuts	lb.	.59	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .25
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.12	— .13
Senega, Northern	lb.	.43	— .45
Southern	lb.	.60	— .61
Serpentaria	lb.	.32	— .36
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.20	— .25
Stripped	lb.	.21	— .26
Spikenard	lb.	.10	— .13
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .10
Squill	lb.	.18	— .19
Stillingia	lb.	.05	— .06
Stone	lb.	.06	— .06½
Turkey Corn	lb.		—
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.35	— .40
True (Aletris)	lb.	.18	— .19
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.70	— .73
English	lb.		—
German	lb.		—
Japanese	lb.	.38	— .43
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.10	— .11
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .15
Domestic	lb.		—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.07	— .08

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	.13¼	— .14½
Anise, Levant	lb.	.12	— .12½
Spanish	lb.	.13	— .13½
Star	lb.	.24	— .24¼
Annatto	lb.	.18	— .20
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Dutch	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Smyrna	lb.		—
South American	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Caraway	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .50
Decorticated	lb.	.80	— .85
Celery	lb.	.19	— .20
Colchicum	lb.	1.03	— 1.05
Conium	lb.	.18	— .19
Coriander, natural	lb.	.05	— .05½
Bleached, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Cumin, Malta	lb.		—
Levant	lb.		—
Mogador	lb.		—
Morocco	lb.	.20	— .21
Dill	lb.	.09	— .10½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.74	— .75
Italian	lb.	.15	— .16
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .19
French	lb.	.15½	— .16
Flax, whole	bu.	2.35	— 2.40
Ground	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Foenugreek	lb.	.03½	— .03⅝
Domestic	lb.	.05	— .06
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05	— .05½
Russian	lb.		—
Henbane	lb.	.30	— .35
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .06½
Larkspur	lb.	.22	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.26	— .29
Millet, natural	lb.	.02⅞	— .03
Hulled	lb.	06½	— .06¾
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
California, brown	lb.	.13½	— .14
Sicily, brown	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Dutch	lb.	.15	— .15½
English, yellow	lb.	.14⅞	— .15½
German, yellow	lb.		Nominal
Bombay	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .22½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.27¼	— .27½
Turkish	lb.		—
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Quince, select	lb.	.75	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Japanese	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.21¾	— .24½
Stavesacre	lb.	.45	— .47
Stramonium	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.		—
Kombe	lb.		—
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Small	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Madras	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
China	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.99	— 1.00

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.08
Cape	lb.	.08½	— .13
Curacao, cases	lb.	.10	— .11½
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.22	— .23
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.30	— .36
Seconds	lb.	.28	— .30
Sorts, amber	lb.	.13½	— .14½
White	lb.	.27	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .29
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .38
Catechu	lb.		—
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— .70
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.75	— .85
Gamboge	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Guaiac	lb.	.23	— .25
Hemlock	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Kino	lb.	.50	— .60
Locust	lb.	.30	— .32
Mastic	lb.	.41	— .45
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.20	— .21
Siftings	lb.	.19	— .20
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.16	— .17
Sorts	lb.	.13	— .14
Tears	lb.	.11	— .12
Sandarac	lb.	.24	— .24½
Senegal, picked	lb.	.21	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.50	— 9.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.40	— 2.65
Seconds	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Thirds	lb.		—
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.21½	— .22
Bees, white	lb.	.47	— .54
Yellow, crude	lb.	.32	— .33
Refined	lb.	.36	— .40
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
No. 2	lb.	.38	— .39
No. 3	lb.	.26½	— .27
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.10	— .14
White	lb.	.14	— .15
Japan	lb.	.14½	— .15
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— .30
Bleached	lb.	—	— .40
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.45	— .58
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.		—
Refined, yellow	lb.		—
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .12
Foreign	lb.		—

Heavy Chemicals

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works	100 lbs.		—
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works	48 p.c. b. 100 lbs.		—
Alum, ammonia, ground	100 lbs.	4.10	— 5.00
Lump	00 lbs.	4.00	— 4.75
Powdered	100 lbs.		—
Alum, chrome	lb.	.40	— .45
Potash, ground	100 lbs.	—	— 7.10
Lump	100 lbs.	—	— 7.00
Powdered	100 lbs.	—	— 8.00
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
High grade	100 lbs.	4.00	— 6.00
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¾	— .06¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.08	— .09
Granulated, white	lb.	.09	— .10
Lump	lb.	.18	— .20
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Domestic	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Barium, chloride	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.50
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	40.00	—45.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p. c.	lb.	.05½	— .11
Calcium, Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	7.00	— 7.05
Carbide	100 lbs.		
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate		—	— —
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.18	— .20
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.40	— .45
Subacetate (Verdigris)		.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .18
Copperas, f.o.b. work	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.75
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	6.00	— 6.50
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.			
lb.		.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.14	— —
White cryst	lb.	.16	— —
Broken Cakes	lb.		—
Granulated	lb.	.16	— —
Powdered	lb.	.17	— —
Arsenate	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.15½	— .17
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pdlb.			— .07¼
Red, American	lb.		— .07¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.		— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.		— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.		— .06¾
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .03¼
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .04¼
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Nitric acid,			
36 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .07½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .08
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .08¾
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .09½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .07¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .08½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .08½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .09⅛
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 2.00
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .45
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83	— .92
Chlorate, cryst	lb.	.50	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .70
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	per ton	—	—325.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Yellow	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Saltpeter, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.25½	— .26½
Soda, Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.02½	— .03¼
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.25	— .30
Bisulphate	lb.		—
Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am.	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. f.o.b. works, drums	100 lbs.	4.00	— 5.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	lb.	—	— —
Chlorate	lb.		— .35
Cyanide, bulk	lb.		— .40
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.80
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Prussiate	lb.	.80	— .85
Silicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.		—
60 p. c.	per 100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude, f. o. b. New York	ton		—29.50
Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid			—
60 deg.	lb.	.01½	— .02
66 deg, carboys	per 100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75
Oleum	100 lbs	3.75	— .25
Battery Acid, car's	per 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.76	— .78
Blood	lb.	.35	— .37
Alumina, Chloride	lb.	—	— —

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-*Cont.*

Alizarine	lb.	—	—
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	.40	— .50
Salts	lb.	.65	— .70
Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.16	— .17
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—
65 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .55
47 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Camwood	lb.	.17	— .20
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Cochineal	lb.	.70	— .73
Cudbear, French	lb.		—
Concentrated	lb.	.42	— .50
English	lb.		—
Cutch, bales	lb.	.12	— .15
Boxes	lb.	.12	— .15
Divi-Divi	ton	48.00	—55.00
Flavine	lb.	1.15	— 1.50
Eosine	lb.	9.00	—10.50
Fustic stick	ton	20.00	—25.00
Young, root	ton		— —
Gambier Spot	lb.	.09	— .11
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.20	— 3.70
Guatemala	lb.	2.42	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.40	— 2.80
Madras	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Synthetic (J)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.02¼	— .03
True	lb.	.04¾	— .06
Logwood, stick	ton	40.00	—45.00
Roots	ton	—	— —
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22	— .28
Myrobalans	ton	54.00	—60.00
Nigrosin	lb.	1.35	— 1.75
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.50	— .55
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron	ton	30.00	—35.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Sumac	ton	65.00	—70.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.11	— .12
Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .11
Pubna	lb.		—
China	lb.	.09	— .10
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.10½	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.30	— .37

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	Nominal	
Camwood	lb.	Nominal	
Fustic	lb.	.07	— .09
Hypernic	lb.	.10	— .12
Logwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Red Saunders	lb.	.13	— .15

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.40	— .41
Concentrated	lb.	.45	— .50
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.12	— .15
Borneo	lb.	.12	— .15
Mangrove	lb.	.09	— .11
Fustic	lb.	.25	— .35
Gall	lb.	.30	— .35
Hematine, Crystals	lb.	.80	— .85
Extract, Contract	lb.	.37	— .40
Spot	lb.	.42	— .45
Hemlock	lb.	.05½	— .06
Indigo	lb.	.28	— .32
Logwood, solid	lb.	.60	— .65
51 degree contracts	lb.	.32	— .40
Spot	lb.	.35	— .40
Mangrove	lb.	.10	— .12
Oak	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .30
Paste	lb.	—	— .15
Palmetto	lb.	—	— —
Persian Berry	lb.	.20	— .24
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Clarified 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Unclarified	lb.	.07¾	— .08¾
Quercitron (bark)—			
Orange	lb.	.12	— .15
Yellow	lb.	.17	— .20
Sumac	lb.	.07½	— .09

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.57	— .58
Domestic, prime	gal.	—	— .56
Cod Liver, Newf'land	bbl.	130.00	—135.00
Norwegian	bbl.	140.00	—165.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06½	— .07
English	lb.	.06½	— .07
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.10	— .10¾
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.04	— 1.06
Off Prime	gal.	.95	— .96
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.91	— .92
No. 1	gal.	.84	— .85
No. 2	gal.	.80	— .81
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.		—
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	—	— .48
Brown, strained	gal.	.54	— .55
Light, strained	gal.	.56	— .57
Yellow bl'chd, winter	gal.	.58	— .59
White, bl'chd, winter	gal.	.60	— .61
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.00	— 1.03
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.95	— .98
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.94	— .96
Prime	gal.	.89	— .92
Dark	gal.	.83	— .85
Oleo Oil	lb.	.11½	— .13
Porpoise, body	gal.		—
Jaw	gal.		—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Saponified	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Seal, white	gal.	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.06¾	— .07½
Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.79	— .80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.77	— .78
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.75	— .76
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.11¾	— .12
Double pressed	lb.	.12½	— .13
Triple pressed	lb.	.13½	— .14
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.90	— .91
Prime	gal.	.89	— .90
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.61	— .62
Bleached	gal.	.63	— .64
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.65	— .66

VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp.	lb.	—	— .90
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.15	— .15½
Cases	lb.	.15½	— .16
No. 3	lb.	.14½	— .15
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.13½	— .14
Cochin	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Copra	lb.	.13½	— .14
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	9.41	— 9.46
Cottonseed, prime, yel	lb.	9.30	— 9.60
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.61	— .65
Summer, white	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Winter Yellow	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Croton	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	— .68
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .69
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .70
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal.		—	— .71
Mace, expressed	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Mustard	gal.		—
Olive, denatured	gal.	.86	— .87
Foots	lb.	.09¼	— .10
U. S. P.	lb.	1.80	— 2.10
Palm, Lagos	lb.	—	— —
Commercial	lb.	—	— —
Prime, red	lb.	—	— —
Peach Kernel	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Peanut Oil, soap	gal.	.72	— .76
Pine Oil, white	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Yellow	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Poppy	gal.	1.42	— 1.50
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.		—
Blown	gal.		—
Refined	gal.		—
Rosin Oil, first rect	lb.	.30	— .31
Second	gal.	.40	— .41
Third	lb.	.51	— .52
Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
Imported	gal.	1.30	— 1.35
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	— —
Manchurian	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Tar Oil, gen. dist	gal.	.40	— .45
Commercial	gal.	.30	— .35

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.12½	— .13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	— .14
Summer	gal.	.12	— .13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	— .25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.19	— .20
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .29
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14	— .16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.25	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.20	— .21
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.26	— .27
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.16	— .17
Red Paraffin	gal.	.14	— .15
Spindle, No. 1, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
No. 2	gal.	.16	— .17
No. 3	gal.	.15	— .16
No. 4	gal.	.13	— .14

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.	gal.	.46	— .46½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.41	— .43
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.36	— .38
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	6.50	— 7.00
Rosin, com. to g'd.	280-lb. bbls.	6.55	— 6.60

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.33	— .36
Diamond "I"	lb.	.32	— .35
V. S. O.	lb.	.33	— .36
Fine orange	lb.	.28½	— .33
Second orange	lb.	.27½	— .31
T. N.	lb.	.27	— .29
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.25½	— .27
Button Lac	lb.	.30	— .35
Regular, bleached	lb.	.28	— .29
Bone, Dry	lb.	.34	— .36

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.22	— .22½
Canton, rolls	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.43	— .44
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.15	— .16
Bombay	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cassia Buds	lb.	.15	— .16
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.25	— .26
Mombassa	lb.	.31	— .32
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26½	— .27
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.26	— .26½
Penang	lb.	.35	— .36
Zanzibar	lb.	.17	— .17¼
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.15	— .15¼
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.14½	— .15
African	lb.	.08⅞	— .09
Cochin	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Japan	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Mace, Banda	lb.	—	— .60
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	—	— .58
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.20	— .21
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16½	— .19
Hungarian	lb.	—	— .30
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.17¼	— .17⅜
White	lb.	.21½	— .21¾
Pimento	lb.	.04½	— .05½

OIL, CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills, Texas	short ton		—
Mills, New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—27.00
Montgomery			—
New Orleans	ton	—	— —
Corn Cake,	short ton		—28.50
Linseed Cake	short ton	—	—32.50
Meal		—	—33.50

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine, Empire City,	280-lb. bbls.	—	— 2.23
Fine	200-lb. sacks	—	— 1.39
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Coarse, ground	200-lb. bags	—	— 1.15
Rock, lump	200-lb. bags	—	— 1.50
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.70	— .75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.38	— .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½	— .20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.17½	— .19
Medium	lb.	.22	— .24
Fancy	lb.	.28	— .30
Honey—			
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	.13	— .14
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.10	— .12
Extracted	lb.	.07	— .08
Buckwheat ext.		—	— —
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	—	— 2.61

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.15¼	— .15½
Bahia	lb.	.14½	— .15
Cuban	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trinidad	lb.	.14½	— .15
Hayti	lb.	.12	— .12½
Maracaibo	lb.	.18	— .19

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar-bu'le	Fed-eral	War-ner
Powdered	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
XXXX	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80
Confectioners' A	7.55	7.55	7.55	—	7.55
Standard gran.	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70
Fine gran.	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.55	— .66
1st select powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.60	— .70
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.22	— .26
Sorts, sifted	lb.	.24	— .28
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .50
Acetanilid	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.	lb.	.65	— .68
Technical	lb.	.60	— .65
Acetonesulphite-Bayer— Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.40	— 2.50
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.16	— .20
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.18	— .24
U. S. P. Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .65
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.30
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.65	— .70
From Toluol	lb.	7.60	— 8.25
Boracic, cryst	lb.	.13½	— .18
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.		— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Carbolic, cryst, bulk	lb.	.60	— .70
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb.	.70	— .77
1 lb. bottles	lb.	.80	— .85
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
C. P.	lb.	—	— .30
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.69	— .70
Less than keg	lb.	.75	— .80
Granulated	lb.	.80	— .85
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.50
Formic, Conc., 1-lb, bot.	lb.		— 1.50
	oz.	—	— .19
Gallic	oz.	.20	— .23
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.25	— .30
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.15	— .19
	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.		— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.50	—11.50
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20° (Carboys 120 lbs. (.04(	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .08½
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.09	— .09½
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .19
C.P., carboy	lb.		— .12
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Acid, Oxalic	lb.	.70	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .55
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.25
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	— .45
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Bulk	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.35	— .40
Succinic, crys.	oz.	—	— .40
Sulphocarbolic (about 30%)	oz.	—	— .30
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	—	— .50
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03½
Less	lb	.08	— .09
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .22
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric, cryst	lb.	.71	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .84
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.38	— .40
Acidol	oz.		— .60
Acoin	oz.		— 3.50
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.		— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.		— 1.00
Powdered	lb.		— 1.15
Root, German	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 1.00
Cryst, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	oz.	—	— 1.80
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Hydrous	lb.	.65	— .75
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	.85	— 1.00
Chlo. Solution	oz.	.85	— 1.00
Adurol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1-oz.	ea.		— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.55	— .75
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	2.00	— 2.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.		Nominal
4-oz.	oz.		Nominal
2-oz.	ea.		— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.		— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10-gramme tubes in box.	ea.		— .75
Airol	oz.		— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. P., bbls.	gal.	2.72	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.75	— 2.95
Com., 95% U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.70	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.73	— 2.85
Denatured, bls. & ½ bls.	gal.	.61	— .70
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.60	— .67
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	2.25	— 3.00
Alkanet Root	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.30	— .36
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Alum, Ammonia, bbls	lb.	.05½	— .10
Dried, 1-lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07½	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.65	— .85
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.23	— .40
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .42
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.70	— .85
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .55
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.14	— .19
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Aaypin	oz.		— 4.10
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.50	— 2.65
Ambergris, gray	dr.	4.00	— 6.00
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.			Nominal
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Amm nia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.		— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .14
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Bitartrate	lb.	—	— .75
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	1.17	— 1.40
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.17	— .22
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	.58	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.		— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.22	— .24
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.12	— .18
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Nitrate, cryst	lb.	.35	— .38
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .38
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.60
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	.80	— .90
1 oz., c.v. 4.	oz.		— .15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.22	— .24
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.70	— .85
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.25	— .28
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	—	— 2.50
1-oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	— .25
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	—	— .95
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 7.75
Ammonal	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.00
Technical	lb.	.75	— .85
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .40
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .30
Anaesthesin	oz.		— 1.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.35	— .40
Seed	lb.	.75	— .85
Anise Seed	lb.	.20	— .24
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.		— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.40	— .50
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Antipyrine	oz.	1.60	— 1.85
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .30
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.50	— 2.75
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.75	— 3.50
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyrol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.		— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.		— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Root	lb.	.50	— .55

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.		—
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's ¼ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.40	— .50
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.	ea.	1.00	— 1.20
Cryst., 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.		— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.		— .80
Tablets, per 100			— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.		
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 1 gram		2.50	— 2.75
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.25	— 2.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.		— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.85	— .90
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Tolu	ib.	.53	— .58
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.		— .50
Chloride, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
C. P., 1 lb. bots.	lb.		— 1.00
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	—	— .80
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.24	— .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.		.35	— .40
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— 10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.		— .10
Basswood Bark, Pressed	lb.		— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.15	— .19
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.20	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.90
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.90	— 1.00
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.25	— 7.00
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Tahiti	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.		—
German	lb.	2.20	— 2.35
Root, German	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.60	— 2.90
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.50	— 9.00
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.55	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .68
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— .65
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v. ea.		—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
	oz.	.18	— .25
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.		— .43
Bromide	oz.		— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .43
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.		— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	4.95	— 6.15
40 p.c.	lb.	4.50	— 4.80
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.95	— 8.00
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.95	— 4.50
Subgallate	lb.	3.75	— 3.95
Bismuth, Subiodide	lb.	5.70	— 5.85
Sublactate	lb.	—	— 6.50
Subnitrate	lb.	3.15	— 3.45
Subsalicylate	lb.	5.70	— 6.15
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.42	— .45
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.20	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.60	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.62	— .77
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops.	lb.		— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.		— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.25	— .30
Bromoform	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.		— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Short	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.46	— .50
Buds, Balm of Gilhead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.50	— .60
Seed	lb.		— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.45	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 5.20
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 3.20
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Bromide, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.		— .40
Metal, sticks	lb.		— 2.50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	lb.	—	— 2.70
Caffeine, pure	lb.	16.50	—17.00
	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.20
Citrated	lb.	10.50	—11.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
White, peeled and spit	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Chloride, crude	lb.	.10	— .17
Fused	lb.	.75	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.15	— .22
Citrate	lb.	—	— 1.95
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .16
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 1.80
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.20	— 1.00
Salicyate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.18	— .20
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.75	— .90
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.57	— .67
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.58	— .62
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Japanese	lb.	.57	— .62
Monobromated	lb.	4.20	— 4.80
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.		—
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.07	— .09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— 4.50
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ., Sifted	lb.	11.00	—11.50
Powdered	lb.	11.00	—11.50
Chinese	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.24	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.23	— .32
Tetrachloride	lb.	.22	— .30
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.21	— .25
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	—	— —
Cassia, China	lb.	.20	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .80
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	—	— .35
Celery Seed	lb.	.28	— .32
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.75	— .80
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box.	.50	— .60
Pink	box.	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.75	— .85
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.50	— .55
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.		— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, Powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.		— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.35	— .45
Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm.	each		— .80
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .72
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— 1.00
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.40
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.		— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .36
Red	lb.	.40	— .44
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.40	— .45
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	.75	— 1.57
Bisulphate	oz.	.60	— 1.10
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.50
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.37
Salicylate	oz.	.60	— .70
Sulphate	lb.	.60	— .90
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	—	— .35
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	.18	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.44	— .48
Cinnabar	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz. bottle	ea.		— .30
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.44	— .48
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .15
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	—	— 1.30
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys, ozs.	oz.	—	— 5.40
½ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 5.60
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.15

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	9.75	—11.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Nitrate	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 8.50
Phosphate	oz.	7.20	— 8.50
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	— 9.00
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 6.70
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.45	— .60
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .90
Colombo Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.35	— .40
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.75	— .85
Para	lb.	.72	— .82
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst	lb.	.65	— .70
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .65
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— .22
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.15	— .16
Barrels	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	—.02½
Coriander	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v	oz.		—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)			
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.75	— .85
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.42	— .50
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.35	— .40
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 1.30
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.67	— .80
Culver's Root	lb.	.22	— .27
Cumin Seed	lb.	.32	— .36
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.22	— .26
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Cut	lb.	.42	— .47
Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15-gr. v.	gr.	.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.10	— .15
White	lb.	.12	— .17
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ¼ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	11.00	—16.00
15-gr. vials	ea.	.70	— .75
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16-oz.	oz.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	—	—10.00
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	— .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.30	— .33
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.			—10.00
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	— .30
Elecampane Root	lb.	.18	— .25
Ground	lb.	.22	— .26
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.10
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ergotin, Amorph, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50	— .75
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.50	— .55
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .90
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 6.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .55
Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.		— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.20	— .75
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—10.50
Less	lb.	.07	— .09
Ground	lb.	.07	— .10
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Ground	lb.	.09	— .10
Formaldehyde	lb.	.14	— .25
Formosulphite, 1-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— .75
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.20	— .30
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 2.05
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine, C. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.30	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.44½	— .45
in cans	lb.	.46	— .48
Less	lb.	.52	— .58
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ¼ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Powdered	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.60	— 1.70
Carbonate	oz.	2.00	— 2.25
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.50
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.		— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.		—1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.		— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root, white powd.	lb.	.21	— .30
Helmitol	oz.	—	— .60
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark, crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.58	— 1.68
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.22	— .28
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Heroin Hyd'chl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.75	— .85
Hiera Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk	gr.	.36	— .40
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .26
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .42
Honey, strained	lb.	.12	— .15
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35	— .38
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5-gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.		— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mercury)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.18	— .20
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s		— 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.		
Imogen, 1-lb.	lb.		
1-oz.	oz.		.30
Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.	3.60	4.50
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	.56
Madras	lb.	1.75	2.50
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	.45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	.60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.		1.25
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	5.00	5.55
Monobromide	oz.		.50
Monochloride	oz.		.75
Trichloride	oz.		.95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.		
25 p.c.	oz.		
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	6.55	7.05
Deodorized	oz.	.70	.90
Iodol	oz.		
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.		3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.00	2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.25	2.50
Rio	lb.	4.50	4.65
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	.25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.		.60
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	.16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	.50
Bromide	oz.	.35	.40
Chloride, cryst, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	.40
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.90	.95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	.90
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.		4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	.40
Syrup	lb.	.40	.45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	oz.	.27	.30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.18	.20
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.		.18
Red, Saccharated			.45
Peptronized	lb.		3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	.90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	.90
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	.40
Protocarb (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	.40
Pyrophosp, Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	.90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	.90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	.30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	.35
Solution	lb.	.09	.15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	.33
Solution (Mensel's)	lb.	.12	.15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	.12
Dried	lb.	.15	.18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	.90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.90	1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.		.23
Valerate	oz.	.48	.53
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.50	6.75
American	lb.	.90	1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	.35
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.20	.26
Powdered	lb.	.26	.28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	.25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	.12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	.35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.		.80
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	.12
Kamala	lb.	2.00	2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	2.20
Purified	lb.		
Kaolin	lb.	.07	.09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	.30
Kino	lb.	.62	.75
Powdered	lb.	.72	.80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.23	.27
Powdered	lb.	.28	.32
Krusso, powdered	lb.	.65	.75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	7.50
Lactophenin	oz.		1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	.47
Lanoline, "B. J. D."	lb.		
Anhydrous	lb.		
"Leibreich"	lb.		
Anhydrous	lb.		
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.		.70
Anhydrous	lb.		1.00
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.32	.36
Powdered	lb.	.40	.44
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.32	.38
Extra	lb.	.36	.40
Hand picked	lb.	.40	.45
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	.25
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.50	.55
Chloride	lb.	.75	.85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.		1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	.38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	.40
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	.25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.		.50
Lecithin	oz.		2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.12	.15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	.20
Ground	lb.	.20	.25
Lenigallol	oz.		1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.		4.00
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.45	.50
Mass	lb.	.44	.49
Powdered	lb.	.56	.65
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	.80
Powdered	lb.	.60	.85
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.30	.33
Powdered	lb.	.30	.33
Lilacine	oz.	.75	.90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.07½	.10
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	.16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	.55
Litharge	lb.	.11	.15
Lithium, Acetate	oz.		.25
Benzoate	lb.	14.50	15.50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.		2.85
Bitartrate	oz.		.25
Bromide	lb.	8.50	8.80
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	1.50
Chloride	oz.		.24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.		
Iodide	oz.		.58
Salicylate	lb.	5.90	6.60
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	.25
Powdered	lb.	.25	.30
Seed, clean	lb.	.36	.38
Powdered	lb.	.42	.47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.		2.00
Lodestone	lb.	.40	.45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	.20
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	.70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	3.25
Lycetol	oz.		4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	3.50	3.75
Mace, whole	lb.	.75	.85
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.35	.50
Powdered	lb.	.85	.90
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.		.45
Calcined	lb.	.65	.75
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.22	.26
2 oz.	lb.	.23	.27
Powdered	lb.	.20	.35
Ponderous	lb.	.80	.85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	.33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	1.90
Iodide	oz.		.42
Lactate	oz.		.25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	.65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	.95
Nitrate	lb.		.45
Peroxide	lb.		2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	.08
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	3.25
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02¾	.05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.18	.20
Dried	lb.	.20	.30
Malva Flowers, large	lb.		
Blue, small	lb.	1.80	1.90
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	.50
Malva Flowers, large	lb.		
Powdered	lb.	.23	.26
Manganese, Bromide	oz.		.40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.		.10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.50	.75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	.36
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.90	2.20
Iodide	oz.		.42
Lactate	oz.		.25
Oxide, black, powd.	lb.	.24	.30
Peptonized	lb.		3.00
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	.70
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	.65
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.50	1.60
Small	lb.	.95	1.00
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	.50
Mastic	lb.	.65	.75
Matico leaves	lb.	.45	.50
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.		3.50
Menthol, cryst	lb.	3.00	3.25
Mercury	lb.	1.25	1.40
Ammon (pure precip)	lb.	1.75	1.90
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40	1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.35	1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	1.15	1.25
Mercury, Bromide	oz.		.60
Cyanide	lb.		
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.40	1.55
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	4.45
Red. (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.35	4.55
Nitrate	oz.		.30
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.80	2.00
Yellow	oz.		.25
Salicylate	oz.	.36	.40
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.		3.00
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	oz.	.65	.85
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.		.47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.		
1-oz.	oz.		
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.15	1.40
Metol (developer), 16-oz.			
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	.14
German	lb.		
Morphine, Acet, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	7.85
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	7.85
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	6.60
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	6.60
Meconate	oz.		8.75
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	6.30	6.50
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	6.40	6.60
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	6.60
Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	.50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	.23
Ground	lb.	.23	.26
White	lb.	.23	.25
Ground	lb.	.35	.40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.		.60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	.40
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.12	.16
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.		4.00
Beta, Resubl.	lb.		4.00
Beta, Benzoate	oz.		.65
Narcotine, pure, ⅛-oz. v.	ea.		1.25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.		.30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	.21
Acetate	oz.		.17
Bromide	oz.		.50
Chloride	lb.		1.30
Iodide	oz.		1.70
Sulphate	lb		.26
Nirvanin	oz.		3.50
Novaspirin	oz.		1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.		.90
Tablets, 100s			1.25
Novocain	oz		3.25
Hydrochl. (Hoechst), 5 gram vials	ea.		.75
Nutgalls	lb.	.40	.72
Powdered	lb.	.44	.77
Nutmegs	lb.	.35	.40
Extra large .80 to lb.	lb.	.42	.46
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	.20
Powdered	lb.	.20	.25
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	7.75
Without Acid	lb.	8.00	9.00
Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.05	1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.25	1.75
Rectified	lb.	1.90	2.00
Angelica	oz.	2.60	2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.60	1.70
Bergamot	lb.	4.40	4.60
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.10	3.30
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	.60
Refined	lb.	1.00	1.15
Cade	lb.	.60	.70
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00	1.10
Camphor	lb.	.27	.35
Capsicum	oz.		.50
Caraway	lb.	3.45	3.60
Cassia	lb.	1.40	1.80
Castor, American	lb.	.17½	.24
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.95	1.10
Wood	lb.	.26	.32
Celery	oz.	.85	.95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.90	2.25
Cherry Laurel	oz.		.75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	1.60
Citronella	lb.	.68	1.20
Cloves	lb.	1.50	1.60
Ceylon	lb.	.24	.32
Copra	lb.	.20	.25
Cod liver, Newf'land	gal.	4.50	4.75
Norwegian	gal.	5.25	5.70
Bbls.	ea.	145.00	168.00
½ bbls.	ea.	76.00	85.00

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Coriander	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	.95	— 1.05
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, pure	lb.	.85	— .90
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	2.65	— 2.75
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	7.75	— 8.25
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard	gal.	.95	— 1.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.50	— 5.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.72	— .84
Raw	gal.	.71	— .83
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male, Fern, Ethereal	lb.	9.00	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	22.00	—24.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Mirbane	lb.	.42	— .48
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.10	— 1.25
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal. and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.40	— 1.65
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.22	— .24
Kernel	lb.	.20	— .22
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.		— 1.25
Light	gal.		—
Russian	gal.		— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.40
Peach Kernels	lb.	.50	— .60
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.10
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.55	— 2.00
Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.		— 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Hotchkiss	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Western	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00	—18.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.35	— .70
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Sandalwood, English	lb.	8.30	— 8.50
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.88	— .90
Savin	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Spearmint, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Sperm, winter, blchd	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
W'mwood, Amer., good	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.		— 6.00
Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.95	— 1.05
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.75	— .85
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Granulated	lb.	12.75	—13.50
U.S.P., Powdered	lb.	12.75	—13.50
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.		—
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.		— 1.40
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovariin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U.S.P.	oz.	.20	— .25
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.11	— .15
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.		— .75
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .44
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.50	— .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.00
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.75	— 2.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.15	— 1.75
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.		— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.		— 4.25
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.20	— 2.30
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.		—2.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.60	— 1.80
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.60	— 2.00
1-oz.	oz.	.46	— .50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.80	— .90
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb.	.34	— .40
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.30
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .12
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.55	— .70
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	—	— 1.10
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.50	— .55
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.52	— 1.62
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Chlorate	lb.	.68	— .[illegible]
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .[illegible]
Chloride, C.P.	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Citrate	lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Cyanide	lb.	.80	— 3.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.80	— 3.50
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.90	— 4.20
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate, 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.30	— 1.75
Nitrate	lb.	.30	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.29½	— .34
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Permanganate	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Pure, Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
Prussiate, red	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.28	— .30
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Sulphate	lb.	—	— 1.00
Sulphide	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.55
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.		— .75
Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb. c.b. 10	lb.		— 6.00
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Sulph.	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.52
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Bimuriate	oz.	—	— 1.47
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 1.38
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.38
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.56
Bisulphate	oz.	.75	— .92
Carbolate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.40
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 1.79
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.55
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.42
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.48
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— 1.27
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 1.32
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.38
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.70	— .80
5-oz. vials	oz.	.75	— .85
1-oz. vials	oz.	.85	— .92
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.44
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Red Saunders	lb.	.14	— .16
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.06	— .08
Good, strained, per 280 lbs		4.75	— 5.50
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .16
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.50	— 1.65
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhatany Root	lb.	.60	— .65
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.44	— .90
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.37	— .42
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.		— 2.25
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.		— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.		—
Red	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.		— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25
Sabadilla Seed	lb.	.32	— .37

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	lb.	18.50	—19.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	11.50	— 11.75
Sage Leaves	lb.	.18	— .60
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .75
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	.75	— .90
Saliformin	oz.		— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.		— .80
Salol	lb	4.50	— 7.50
Salophen	oz.		— 1.00
Saloquinine	oz.		— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.40	— .50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.80	— 2.90
Saponin, crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican, cut	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.20	— .26
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l.	oz.		— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.53	— .66
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.29	— .37
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.55	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly, select	lb.	.40	— .50
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz.	oz.		—
Sepia, True	oz.		— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst	oz.	.46	— .48
Fused Cones	oz.	.49	— .51
Nucleinate	oz.	.65	— .70
Oxide	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .50
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.18	— .20
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	— .25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .25
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.30	— .40
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	— .22
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	6.30	— 6.80
Bichromate	lb.	.55	— .60
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrade	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.97	— 1.25
Cacodylate	oz.	2.40	— 2.50
Carbon. (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .18
Dried, purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.65	— .95
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	— .40
Citrate	lb.	.75	— 85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.22	— .28
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	lb.		— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxalate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate, techn.	lb.	—	— .50
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.10	— .12
Pure, cryst	lb.	.10	— .12
Recrystallized	lb.	.13	— .16
Dried	lb.	.24	— .45
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Succinate	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .10
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.48	— .53
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	—	— .12
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.27	— .32
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .55
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.37	— .42
Spartein Sulph	oz.		— 4.00
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.		— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.50	— .62
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.24	— .28
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.58	— .65
Stillingia Root	lb.	.17	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.		— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.		—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .40
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .80
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .20
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.55	— .65
Granular, C. P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	3.25	— 3.60
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.		—
Powdered	lb.		—
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.00
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.		— 3.05
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.25
Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.		— 1.95
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.		— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.		— .50
Sugar of Milk, pow'd.	lb.	.23	— .25
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.25	— .28
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.		— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.		—
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonethylmetn, U.S.P.	lb.	17.50	—20.00
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.48	— .53
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.09	— .15
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.75	— 3.00
Tannalbin	oz.		— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.		— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.	lb.	.65	— .70
Terpinol	lb.		— 2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.		— 1.70
Theocin	oz.		— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.		— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.		— 8.50
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.		— .65
Thiocarbamide	oz.		— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.		— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.22	— .28
Thymol	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—12.00
Tilia Flowers, no leaves	lb.	.60	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.55	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— 1.05
Oxide, pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— 1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.		— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.		— .50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.25	— .33
False	lb.	.45	— .50
Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.		— .55
1-lb.	lb.		— 7.50
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.		— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14.	lb.		— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.		— .45
Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.		— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .80
Veratrine	oz.		— 2.40
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.70
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.		—
Tablets, 10's	tube 100s		— .45
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .30
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.28	— .32
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	— .50
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.22	— .25
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.		— .18
White	lb.		— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.16	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.50	— .70
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	.40	— .45
Chloride, fused	lb.	.40	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .55
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.25	— .30
Lactophosphate	oz.		—
Oxide, American, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .60
Eng., Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 3.25
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Permanganate	oz.	.45	— .50
Phosphide	oz.	.50	— .75
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 2.00
Salicylate	oz.		—
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .23
Valerate	lb.	—	— 7.75

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from July 17 to July 24, inclusive

ACETONE—1,013 lbs., $475, British South Africa; 60,000 lbs., $25,305, France.

ACID, ACETIC—22,450 lbs., $10,102, France; 10,828 lbs., $2,044, Norway; 100 lbs., $46, Costa Rica; 15,470 lbs., $3,825, British India; 50 lbs., $12, Panama; 40 lbs., $7, Hayti; 9,132 lbs., $2,442, Brazil; 41,085 lbs., $6,869, England; 40 lbs., $14, Dutch West Indies; 676 lbs., $179, San Domingo; 20,344 lbs., $3,199, Brazil; 169 lbs., $24, Cuba; 4,199 lbs., $798, Argentina; 4,842 lbs., $735, England; 1,000 lbs., $147, Colombia.

ACID, BORIC—100 lbs., $16, Costa Rica; 25 lbs., $5, Guatemala; 871 lbs., $144, Brazil; 5 lbs., $1, Honduras; 11,000 lbs., $1,375, Cuba; 1,102 lbs., $138, Argentina; 52 lbs., $10, Guatemala; 617 lbs., $96, Jamaica; 60 lbs., $11, Colombia.

ACID, CARBOLIC—2,000 lbs., $2,000, Norway; 121 lbs., $197, Brazil; 31,885 lbs, $39,000, France; 1,230 lbs., $2,503, Spain; 480 lbs., $570, Russia in Europe; 4,053 lbs., $5,123, Russia in Europe; 44 lbs., $45, Brazil, 668,858 lbs., $441,033, France; 20 lbs., $34, Colombia; 785 lbs., $1,022, Russia in Europe; 50 lbs., $51, Cuba.

ACID, CITRIC—25 lbs., $21, Costa Rica; 920 lbs., $589, Cuba; 775 lbs., $535, Brazil; 100 lbs., $72, Spain; 20 lbs., $18 Panama; 55 lbs., $40, Salvador; 251 lbs., $179, Cuba; 66 lbs., $53, Brazil; 230 lbs., $166, Cuba.

ACID, LACTIC—28 lbs., $4, San Domingo; 20,714 lbs., $6,564, Australia.

ACID, MURIATIC—4,389 lbs., $263, Dutch East Indies; 115 lbs., $7, Panama; 87,710 lbs., $616, Cuba; 3,205 lbs., $204, San Domingo; 65 lbs., $25, Venezuela; 44 lbs., $10, Brazil; 500 lbs., $10, Honduras; 1,680 lbs., $167, British South Africa.

ACID, OXALIC—220 lbs., $183, Brazil; 876 lbs., $604, Brazil.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—11 lbs., $6, Brazil.

ACID, PICRIC—231,000 lbs., $290,800, France; 22 lbs., $51, Brazil.

ACID, PYROGALLIC—5 lbs., $6, Cuba.

ACID, SALICYLIC—1 lb., $5, Costa Rica; 147 lbs., $492, Brazil.

ACID, SULPHURIC—90 lbs., $7, Panama; 9,800 lbs., $301, Cuba; 3,600 lbs., $255, Chile; 363 lbs., $18, Panama; 6,092 lbs., $299, Brazil; $800 lbs., $34, Cuba; 30 lbs., $7, Venezuela; 55 lbs., $10, Argentina; 824 lbs., $56, Colombia; 2,000 lbs., $190, Venezuela.

ACID, TARTARIC—497 lbs., $500, Norway; 200 lbs, $140, Costa Rica; 584 lbs., $375, Cuba; 803 lbs., $544, Brazil; 1.310 lbs., $430, Brazil; 5 lbs., $2, Venezuela.

ALCOHOL—30 gls., $30, Peru; 795,811 gls., $362,386, France.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—140 gls., $70, Colombia.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—$1,322, Netherlands.

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—$156, Brazil; $33, Honduras; $175, Brazil; $29, Venezuela; $157, Switzerland; $260, Cuba.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$48, Brazil; $8, Brazil.

AMMONIAC, SAL—6,296 lbs., $665, Brazil; 200 lbs., $20, Switzerland.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$128,734, France.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—$15, Spain.

ANTIMONY SALTS—$132, Brazil.

ARSENIC—$68, Brazil; $865, Brazil.

BALSAMS—$7,226, France; $150, Cuba.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—$2,508, Russia in Europe.

BEES, WAX—126 lbs., $31, Colombia; 4,256 lbs., $1,375, Australia.

BORAX—$46, Brazil; $20, Brazil; $43, Panama; $3, Cuba; $62, Brazil; $6, Ecuador; $11, Colombia.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—600 lbs., $18, Costa Rica; 323,400 lbs., $8,820, Dutch East Indies; 35,200 lbs., $1,340, British South Africa; 97,500 lbs., $2,525, Cuba; 77,858 lbs., $3,140, Brazil; 6,400 lbs., $150, Venezuela; 3,000 lbs., $126, Costa Rica; 4,000 lbs., $172, Nicaragua; 10,500 lbs., $452, Salvador; 240,000 lbs., $6,200, Cuba; 500 lbs., $15, San Domingo; 13,500 lbs., $405, Switzerland; 5,000 lbs., $150, Guatemala; 10,000 lbs., $370, Honduras; 4,000 lbs., $136, Jamaica; 33,000 lbs., $1,455, British South Africa.

CASTOR OIL—10 gls., $16, Dutch West Indies; 30 gls., $80, Nicaragua; 20 gls., $33, Panama; 100 gls., $210, Cuba; 10 gls., $27, Ecuador.

COCOA BUTTER—$5, Panama; $35, Salvador.

COCOANUT OIL—$154, Brazil.

CHLOROFORM—$90, Italy; $83, Russia in Europe; $133, Brazil; $106, Brazil; $5, Peru; $14, Venezuela; $13, Brazil; $13, Colombia.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—$138, Brazil.

COPPER SULPHATE—2,250 lbs., $236, Peru; 7,700 lbs., $1,375, Brazil; 166,575 lbs., $18,510, Brazil; 166,575 lbs., $18,510, Brazil.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$204, Brazil.

DEXTRINE—13,440 lbs., $538, Spain.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$1,054, Italy; $1, Panama; $34, Cuba; $4,735, France; $2,475, Italy; $4,889, Spain; $3,419, Brazil; $1,060, Australia; $8,555, Italy; $5,530, Brazil; $60, Italy; $3,148, Argentina; $4, Colombia.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$1,022, Spain; $1,600, Brazil; $450, Argentina; $132, Brazil; $2,463, Brazil; $1,146, British South Africa.

EPSOM SALTS—340 lbs., $14, Dutch West Indies; 46,700 lbs., $2,293, Brazil; 441 lbs., $22, Spain; 95 lbs., $6, British West Indies; 14,979 lbs., $660, Brazil; 225 lbs., $8, Ecuador; 382 lbs., $21, Honduras.

ETHER—$9, New Zealand; $7, Hayti; $14, Guatemala; $3, Venezuela.

ETHER, SULPHURIC—$1, British South Africa; $55, Brazil; $9, Venezuela.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$10, Panama; $27, Cuba; $216, Colombia; $272, British South Africa; $232, Cuba; $50, Brazil; $204, Australia.

FORMALDEHYDE—7,200 lbs., $836, Spain; 7,500 lbs., $883, Cuba; 50 lbs., $7, Costa Rica; 2,621 lbs., $390, Brazil; 45 lbs., $7, Guatemala; 2,332 lbs., $275, Brazil.

GLYCERIN—263 lbs., $148, Cuba; 100 lbs., $60, Guatemala; 2 lbs., $2, Honduras; 50 lbs., $29, Panama; 220 lbs., $125, Brazil.

GLUCOSE—1,647,540 lbs., $38,026, England; 91,530 lbs., $2,025, France; 1,545,840 lbs., $35,637, England; 569,520 lbs., $13,120, England; 1,150 lbs., $42, Cuba.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—$850, England; $93, Brazil; $5,333, England.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$30, Cuba; $5, San Domingo; $156, Argentina; $8, Salvador; $84, Cuba; $135, San Domingo; $81, Brazil; $36, Salvador; $205, Brazil; $64, Ecuador; $39, Peru; $143 Venezuela; $57, Australia; $1,989, England; $78, Cuba; $595, Brazil; $49, Colombia.

IODINE—$946, Russia in Europe; $400, Brazil; $5, Hayti.

LEAD ACETATE—$19, Brazil; $360, British South Africa.

LIME ACETATE—459,647 lbs., $32,170, Italy.

LOGWOOD—10 tons, $500, Italy.

MENTHOL—$45, Brazil.

NITROTOLUOL—16,625 lbs., $39,900, England.

OPIUM—$106, Guatemala.

PHENOLPHTHALIN—$56,168, France.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—4,190 lbs., $2,267, Brazil; 402 lbs., $279, Brazil; 6,564 lbs., $4,000, Netherlands; 110 lbs., $67, Brazil.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—110 lbs., $50, Brazil.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—$3,212, Brazil; 3,290 lbs., $950, Cuba.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—57,442 lbs., $33,242, Brazil; 3,120 lbs., $739, Colombia.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—224 lbs., $79, Brazil; $19, New Zealand.

PEPPERMINT OIL—1,000 lbs., $2,025, Italy; 175 lbs., $325, Spain; 95 lbs., $123, Uruguay; 200 lbs., $475, Netherlands.

PERFUMERY—$4,819, England; $116, Guatemala; $456, Honduras; $981, Cuba; $1,155, Argentina; $420, Brazil; $135, Chile; $100, Philippine Islands; $1,255, Colombia; $1,048, British South Africa; $40, Greece; $26, Honduras; $48, Nicaragua; $1,068, Brazil; $1,080, Ecuador; $749, Peru; $50, Uruguay; $551, Australia; $404, New Zealand; $632, British West Africa; $288, British South Africa; $33, French Africa; $3,528, Egypt; $21, Guatemala; $95, Honduras; $454, Panama; $64, Salvador; $521, Cuba; $17, Dutch West Indies; $96, Hayti; $161, Brazil; $140, Chile; $44, Colombia; $132, Ecuador; $315, Peru; $2,025, Australia; $231, New Zealand; $485, British West Africa; $28, Panama; $476, Cuba; $60, San Domingo.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$7,259, England; $17, Jamaica; $9, Cuba; $15, Dutch West Indies; $1,193, Brazil; $43, Venezuela; $134, New Zealand; $37, Panama; $243, San Domingo; $829, Argentina; $295, Brazil; $68, Australia; $601, British West Africa; $120, Egypt; $157, Guatemala; $66, Honduras; $50, Brazil; $457, Chile; $43, Colombia; $43, Colombia; $31, British South Africa.

QUININE—$245, Cuba; $237, British West Africa; $405, England; $67, Cuba; $247, Brazil; $155, Guatemala; $69, Honduras.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$808, England; $127, Brazil; $23, Venezuela; $54, Portugal; $365, Brazil; $18, Honduras; $10, Hayti; $15, Colombia.

SALOL—1,198 lbs., $7,495, Russia in Europe; 264 lbs., $2,437, Brazil; 110 lbs., $1,000, Russia in Europe.

SALTPETER—200 lbs., $78, Venezuela; 22,697 lbs., $6,365, Brazil; 2,500 lbs., $700, Colombia.

SODA ASH—21,000 lbs., $650, Brazil; 612 lbs., $18, Venezuela; 1,120 lbs., $39, Australia; 500 lbs., $20, Guatemala; 10,395 lbs., $467, Colombia.

SODA, CAUSTIC—771,610 lbs., $46,297, Italy; 22,543 lbs., $826, Cuba; 465,209 lbs., $22,749, Brazil; 200,732 lbs., $9,885, Italy; 675 lbs., $34, Panama; 168,480 lbs., $9,000, Argentina; 90,271 lbs., $5,195, Brazil; 232,117 lbs., $10,685, Australia; 1,680,650 lbs., $38,260, France; 130 lbs., $3, Panama; 156,268 lbs., $8,459, Brazil; 205,809 lbs., $9,480, France; 120 lbs., $8, Guatemala; 1,220 lbs., $25, Jamaica; 2,200 lbs., $114, Cuba; 35,449 lbs., $3,548, Colombia; 39,271 lbs., $1,944, Peru; 13,698 lbs., $959, British South Africa; 1,440 lbs., $72, Venezuela; 12,220 lbs., $730, New Zealand.

SODA SAL—1,500 lbs., $23, Brazil; 2,500 lbs., $33, Panama; 375 lbs., $8, San Domingo; 140 lbs., $3, Chile.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,750 lbs., $35, Jamaica; 5,110 lbs., $98, Cuba; 929 lbs., $16, San Domingo; $112, Brazil; 217 lbs., $5, Guatemala; 661 lbs., $17, Salvador; 450 lbs., $11, Brazil; 100 lbs., $17, Colombia; 471 lbs., $17, Ecuador; 6,702 lbs., $139, Guatemala; 423 lbs., $9, Jamaica; 445 lbs., $11, Hayti; 119,000 lbs., $2,327, Philippines; 272 lbs., $19, Venezuela; $91, Cuba; $17, San Domingo.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—61,005 lbs., $21,850, Spain; 10,051 lbs., $21,850, Spain; 10,051 lbs., $3,189, Brazil; 2,200 lbs., $1,144, Uruguay; 44,047 lbs., $12,008, France; 26,410 lbs., $6,611, Spain; 44,800 lbs., $23,296, Argentina.

SODIUM CYANIDE—1,000 lbs., $245, Cuba.

SODIUM NITRATE—5,786 lbs., $442, Brazil; 662 lbs., $23, Australia.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—220 lbs., $781, Brazil; 100 lbs., $425, Spain; 352 lbs., $1,270, Brazil.

SODIUM HYPOPHOSPHATE—6,214 lbs., $149, Brazil; 200 lbs., $9, Colombia; 166,000 lbs., $4,163, England.

SODIUM SALTS—$86, Spain; $16,152, England; $1,539, Brazil; $30, Venezuela; $60, Portugal; $124, Brazil; $17, Guatemala; $76, British India.

SODIUM SILICATE—4,480 lbs., $196; England; 1,659 lbs., $207, Cuba; 4,288 lbs., $353, Brazil; 685 lbs., $28, Panama; 40,336 lbs., $504, Cuba; 5,560 lbs., $556, Cuba.

SODIUM SULPHATE—330 lbs., $24, Brazil.
SODIUM SULPHIDE—72,337 lbs., $2,893, Italy; 1,461 lbs., $53, Brazil; 713 lbs., $25, Guatemala.
SODIUM SULPHITE—201 lbs., $43, Brazil.
TIN OXIDE—230 lbs., $84, Cuba; 550 lbs., $265, Venezuela.
TRINITROTOLUOL—250,000 lbs., $250,000, France.
ZINC OXIDE—45,000 lbs., $6,300, France; 199,360 lbs., $17,775, England.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from July 17 to July 24, inclusive

ACID—
15 bbls. 13 drs. cresylic, W. E. Jordon & Co., Glasgow
4 csks. benzoic, Nat'l. Aniline & Cham. Co., Liverpool
35 drs. cresylic, Brown Bros. & Co., London
50 csks. oxalic, Perth Amboy Chem. Works, Kristiania.

ALBUMEN—
160 cs. dried egg yolk, Ayres, Bridges & Co., Kobe
25 cs. dried egg, A. Klipstein & Co., Kobe
25 cs. 160 cs. dried yolk, Ayres, Bridges & Co., Shanghai

ALIZARINE EXTRACT—
30 bbls., C. A. Johnson & Co., Liverpool

ALUM—
12 cks., H. S. Brewster & Co., London

AMMONIA—
60 cs. muriate, Grasselli Chem. Co., Liverpool

ANTIMONY—
7 csks. sulphide, Brown Bros. & Co., London
50 csks. sulphide, Lazard Freres, Bordeaux

ARSENIC—
14 kegs sulphide, E. Hill's Son & Co., London

BALSAM—
4 cs. copaiba, Ygelesias, Lobo & Co., Ciudad Bolivar
2 bxs. copaiba, American Trading Co., Ciudad Bolivar
103 cs. copaiba, Dodge & Olcott Co., Santos
86 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Santos
30 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., Para
150 cs. Muller Sehall & Co., Para
85 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Para
185 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Para

BARK—
300 bgs. mangel, Muller, Schall & Co., Sanchez

BEANS—
1 cs. tonka, E. F. Darrell & Co., Paramaribo

CAMPHOR—
150 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London
152 cs. Baring Bros. & Co., London
121 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., London

CASEINE—
200 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool
170 bgs. Caseine Mfg. Co., London
34 bgs. T. M. Duche & Co., London
150 sacks, A. Klipstein & Co., Genoa
150 sacks A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux

COBALT—
15 bbls. linoleate, C. F. Gleddhill & Co., London

CASSIA BUDS—
200 cs., Lewis German & Co., Kobe

CHALK—
25 cs. McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
15 csks., Merck & Co., Bordeaux

COPRA—
9 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Kingston

DISINFECTANT—
25 bbls., W. E. Jordon, Inc., Glasgow
20 bbls. liquid, H. J. Coleman, London

DRAGON'S BLOOD—
12 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
60 csks. orchil liquor, Oakes Mfg. Co., Liverpool
2 cs. cudbear, W. A. Ross & Co., Liverpool
50 csks. indigo, Lazard Freres, Bordeaux
4 chests indigo, Cronkhite Co., London
6 cs. aniline, Smith De Mercado & Co., Lisbon
132 cs. gambier, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore
1 lot, J. A. De Sola, Puerto Mexico

DYEWOOD—

ESSENCES—
1 cs. orange, United Fruit Co., Kingston
2 cs. Funch Edey & Co., Liverpool
25 cs. cassia, Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Kobe
50 cs. aniseed, Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Kobe

ESSENTIAL OIL—
70 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Kobe
20 cs., Antoine Chiris & Co., Kobe
20 cs., E. G. Euler, Kobe
50 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Hongkong
70 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hongkong
20 cs., London & Liverpool Bk. of Comm., Hongkong
20 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Hongkong

EXTRACTS—
25 cs. sumac, Lazard Freres, Bordeaux

GALL NUTS—
250 cs., Becker's Aniline & Chemical Co., Shanghai

GUARANA—
12 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Para
8 cs. Bank of New York, Para

GUMS—
900 bgs. arabic, American Exch. Nat. Bank, Liverpool
775 bgs. arabic, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool
50 bgs. arabic, Thurston & Braidich, Liverpool
250 bgs. arabic, Arabol Mfg. Co., Liverpool
50 bgs. arabic, McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool
176 bgs. arabic, T. M. Duche & Sons, Liverpool
200 bgs. arabic, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool
5 bgs. arabic, Green & Co., Liverpool
2 bgs. arabic, Murray & Michels Mfg. Co., Liverpool
400 sks., 43 bgs. arabic, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool
199 bgs. arabic, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool
53 bgs. arabic, Ratjen, Bleecker & Co., London
167 bgs. arabic, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., London
10 cs. olibanum, Arthur Stallman, London
292 bgs. arabic, T. M. Duche & Sons, London

IRON OXIDE—
38 csks., Siemon & Elting, Liverpool
25 csks., G. A. & E. Meyer, Hull

JOB'S TEARS—
15 bgs., United Fruit Co., Kingston

JUICES—
375 cs. lime, J. Headley, Liverpool
700 csks. lime, Jas. P. Smith & Co., London

KOLA NUTS—
56 bgs., United Fruit Co., Kingston

LEAD—
4 csks. hypophosphate, Brown Bros. & Co., London
1 csk. nitrate, W. T. Wilson, London

LEAVES—
100 bs. sage, Nat'l. City Bank, Piraeus
100 bs. laurel, Bank of New York, Piraeus
26 bs. senna, P. E. Anderson & Co., London
60 sacks sage, A. Levi & Co., Piraeus
533 pgs., A. N. Davis, Patras

LICORICE—
11 bgs., 1,321 bs. roots, McAndrews & Forbes Co., Piraeus
214 bs. roots, Peter Varvanis, Piraeus

LIME SALTS—
7 csks.. Ningpolene Co., Liverpool

LOGWOOD—
540 tons, J. A. Nichols, Aux Cayes
480,229 kilos (kilo equals 2 1-5 lbs.), Astoria Veneer Mill & Stock Co.
730 tons, I ton roots, G. Amsinck & Co., Jacmel
250 tons, A. Frankenberg, Nassau
750 tons, Merchants Colonial Corp., Jeremie
900 tons, American Dyewood Co., St. Marc

MANGANESE—
20 csks., J. S. Lamson & Bro., Liverpool

MAGNESIA—
5 cs., C. D. Stone & Co., Bordeaux

MANGROVE BARK—
241 tons, Nat'l. Bank of S. A., Beira
1,113 tons, Smith & Schipper, Beira

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG ,PREPARATIONS—
1 bx. medicine, McKesson & Robbins, Trinidad
1 cs. medicine, Thos. Nevin, London
12 csks. drugs, G. A. & E. Meyer, Bordeaux
1 cs. drugs, Wakem & McLaughlin, Genoa
42 cs. drugs, Parke, Davis & Co., Leghorn

NUX VOMICA—
28 bgs., Diesigian Bros., Genoa
800 pockets, Brown Bros. & Co., Cochin
321 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Cochin

NAPHTHALENE—
50 bgs., 27 csks., White Tar Co., Hull

OILS—
50 bbls. codoil, W. & S. Job Co., Liverpool
6 drs. fusel, Read, Holliday & Co., Hull
62 bbls. codliver, Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.
2,800 cs. brown camphor, Rockhill & Vietor, Kobe
1,000 cs. brown camphor, Brown Bros. & Co., Kobe
200 cs. refined rapeseed, Ayers, Bridges & Co., Kobe
8 csks. codliver, Thos. Nevin, London
90 bbls. sulphur, Eastern Drug Co., Genoa
25 cs. cassia, 50 cs. aniseed, W. Brandt's Son & Co., Hongkong
300 cs., 254 hhds. cocoanut, R. Hilliers Son & Co., Cochin
222 pipes cocoanut, Baring Bros. & Co., Cochin

PERFUMERY—
4 cs., Lunham & Moore, Copenhagen

PEEL—
25 cs. lemon, 25 cs. orange, W. Brandt's Son & Co., Leghorn

ROOTS—
47 cs. Jamaica, E. Block & Co., Liverpool
11 bs. gentian, Arthur A. Stallman, Bordeaux
33 cs. rhubarb, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Shanghai

SALT—
30 tons rock, W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool

SALTS—
7 csks. lime, Ningpolene Co., Liverpool

SANDALWOOD—
774 bdls., Green & Co., Cochin

SEED—
38,583 bgs., American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres
250 bgs. rapeseed, Bowler, Forbes & Co., Kobe
100 sacks mustard, John Kissock & Co., London
70 cs. mustard, Jas P. Smith & Co., London
100 bgs. foenugreek, Security Nat'l. Bank, Bordeaux
19,982 bgs. linseed, S. Kellogg & Sons, Buenos Ayres

SODIUM—
7 bbls. bicarbonate, W. R. Grace & Co., Para
8 bbls. bicarbonate, Stein, Hirsch & Co., Pernambueo
125 drs. sulphide, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

SQUILLS—
30 bgs. Parke, Davis & Co., Palermo
30 bgs. Peek & Velsor, Palermo

SPICES—
30 bgs. chillies, John Kissock & Co., Liverpool
50 csks. ginger, Habicht, Braun & Co., Kobe
25 csks. ginger, Edward Bennecke & Bro., Kobe
25 csks. ginger, Rykham & Bros., Kobe

Importations—*Cont'd*

1,163 bgs. black pepper, L. Littlejohn & Co., Cochin
25 csks. ginger, Old & Wallace, Hongkong
56 pgs. nutmegs, Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Grenada
16 pgs. nutmegs, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Grenada
352 bbls. nutmegs, 40 bbls. mace, Middleton & Co., Grenada
5 bbls., 21 bgs. nutmegs, 8 bbls. mace, Frame & Co., Grenada
19 bbls. ginger, Frank de Mercado, Kingston
104 bbls. ginger, United Fruit Co., Kingston
4 bgs. pepper, United Fruit Co., Kingston
25 csks. ginger, W. H. Peabody & Co., Hongkong
42 cs. cassia, Tappenbeck & Co., Kobe
5 cs. cloves, 3 cs. pepper, John Kissock & Co., Liverpool
60 bgs. black pepper, Lewis German & Co., London
50 csks. ginger, Smith & Schipper, Hongkong
25 csks. ginger, 200 cs. cassia, Schultz & Ruckgaber, Hongkong
25 csks. ginger, Irving Nat'l. Bank, Hongkong
42 cs. cassia, Int'l. Banking Corpn., Hongkong

SPONGES—
50 bs., Leousi, Clonney & Co., Havana
4 pgs., F. M. Migilo, Piraeus

SULPHUR—
50 csks., F. D. Downing & Co., Bordeaux
8 bbls., T. J. Owens, Manzanillo

SUMAC—
500 bgs., Chas. Tennant Sons & Co., Genoa

TALC—
250 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Genoa
300 bgs., Caldwell & Co., Milan
15 cs., 450 csks., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux
500 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux
200 sacks, B. P. Ducas, Bordeaux
250 bgs. talc, Chas. B. Chrystal, Bordeaux

TARTAR—
45 cs., Cream of Tartar Co., Bordeaux
139 pgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Bordeaux
98 bgs., 167 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Leghorn

TURMERIC—
5.418 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Cochin

TURPENTINE—
3 bbls. oxydised, H. J. Coleman, London

VACCINE—
1 bx., Houlder, Weir & Co., Liverpool

WAX—
69 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana
113 bs. carnaube, Winter, Sons & Co., Ceara
200 cs. vegetable, Rockhill & Vietor, Kobe
11 bxs. carnauba, South American Shipping Co., Santos
2 bxs., 5 bs. carnauba, D. Steengrafe & Co., Santos
80 cs. vegetable, Balfour, Williamson & Co., Kobe
40 bgs. bleached carnauba, A. Klipstein & Co., London

ZINC OXIDE—
50 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., London

NEW INCORPORATIONS

The Bryant Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J.; capital, $100,00; to manufacture druggists' preparation; Mary K. Bryant, George A. Pote, Robert H. Washington, Dr. Carlos Jahdini, Elizabeth Coles, Joseph A. Calamisom, William Gaines.

The Napco Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind.; capital, $25,000; industrial chemical products; Harry G. Francis, T. S. Bliss, H. C. Johnson.

Ideal Medical Appliance Company, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; drugs, chemicals, surgical, scientific apparatus; A. D. Nielson, G. W. and L. N. Vause, 15 Broad street.

American Apparatus Corporation, Manhattan; capital, $750,000; to manufacture chemical and surgical specialties, apparatus, glassware, instruments, etc.; Dr. F. W. J. Lenz, 40 Windsor Road, Sastle Corners, Richmond Borough; E. J. Treacy, Cedarhurst; H. R. Rasquin, 4429 Brandon Ave., New York City.

The Baird Drug Company, Purcell, Okla.; capital, $15,000; Pearl Baird, R. C. Baird, F. O. Tribbey, all of Purcell; certificate to G. C. Moore.

Dunlap Chemical Company, Lake Park Avenue, Chicago; capital, $1,000; E. Arthling Porter, R. W. Adsit, A. McG. Muir .

Construction Laboratories, Inc., New York; capital, $100,000; mercantile, contracting, electrical, chemical, mechanical engineering, advertising; W. K. Dupre, Jr., F. E. Sturgis, H. C. Luff, 124 Maiden Lane.

Werner and Brandon, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, $25,000; coffee, tea, spices, fiber, rubber, food, dyestuffs; L. E. Werner, L. A. Walton, F. R. Moore, 247 West 46th street.

Hohn and Geist Company, Inc., New York; capital, $5,000; chemicals, drugs, dyes; A. J. Geist, S. Kohn, S. S. Silberstein, 251 West 98th street.

Sherman Pharmacy, Inc., New York; capital, $5,000; drug stores, E. and B. Gordon, C. Greenburg, 135 Sherman avenue.

Utica Chemical Company, Inc., Utica, N. Y.; capital, $30,000; to manufacture dyes, chemicals, coloring material, varnishes, etc.; A. M. Thomson, 1006 Miller street; H. H. Thompkins, 195 Genesee street; W. S. Bacot, 2 Jewett place, Utica.

The Druggists Sundries Company, Cleveland, O.; capital, $10,000; O. D. Eshelman, L. C. Shaver, Marie J. Kurka, Alice L. Chapek, Marion M. Skye.

Winaker Company, Wilmington, Del.; capital, $500,000; to manufacture medicinal preparations; Artemas Smith, Martin E. Smith, T. Morley Smith.

Brome Products Company, Wilmington, Del.; capital, $200,000; to purchase and deal in chemicals, dyestuffs, etc.; Lawrence Wolf, Bunyan W. Colvin, Charles L. Taylor, John B. Wentworth, Ernest Halsey, all of New York.

Rubber Company of America, West Newark, N. J.; capital, $25,000; manufatcure druggists' rubber sundries; Judson D. Campbell, Rutherford; Julia Greenfield, West Newark; Charles Heimlich, New York.

The City Drug Company, Linden, Tex.; capital, $4,000; O. L. Smith, A. B. Bennett, Sloan Taylor.

Colombia Drug Store, New York, capital, $5,000; manage and trade in drug stores; J. A. V. and V. Halper, 402 East 147th street.

West End Pharmacy, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; drug store sundries, drugs, chemicals, R. Bucaus, P. S. Seligman, M. Golden, 367 West 48th street.

Ideal Pharmacy, Inc., El Paso, Tex.; capital, $5,000; H. P. Hadfield, J. M. Copley, C. R. Armstrong.

The Pyrotone Chemical Company, Dallas, Tex.; capital, $20,000; C. I. Faison, J. M. Brooks, L. M. Flewellen.

Mackville Drug Company, Mackville, Ky.; capital, $2,400; W. R. Thompson, G. W. Powell, John R. Harmon.

Wheeling Chemical Products Company, Wheeling, W. Va.; capital, $300,000; A. A. Schramm, C. F. Biery, Adam Koegler, Phillip Kochert, Henry P. Arbenz, Louis P. Frobe.

Industrial Chemical Company, Cranston, R. I.; capital, $50,000; to buy, sell, manufacture and otherwise dispose of all kinds of chemicals; John H. Caton, Jr., Thomas H. Roberts, Jesse H. Caton, all of Cranston.

Smith Drug Stores, Houston, Tex.; capital, $12,000; B. W. Steele, T. E. Smith, Paul Breyman.

The S. and P. Drug Company Inc., Montclair, N. J.; capital, $6,000; chemists and druggists; L. and S. Palitz, D. S. Smith.

Nye-Booe Drug Company, Crawfordsville, Ind.; capital, $1,000; drugs; Marshall M. Nye, John A. Booe, John A. Booe, Jr., Hattie M. Nye.

Standard Dyes and Chemical Company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; Michael H. Wiltzius, John J. Mahoney, Eugene F. O'Rierdan.

Westerman and Barnett Drug Company, Lexington, Mo.; capital, $12,000 all paid up; retail drug business; C. H. Westerman, T. L. Barnett, S. W. Barnett.

The Bristol Chemical Works, Bristol, Va.; capital, maximum, $30,000, minimum, $15,000, par value, $100; J. T. Ray, president; John R. Patton, secretary.

Republic Foreign Products Company, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, $10,000; chemicals, products, patented articles; L. W. Gibbons, A. Alexander, J. J. Hay, 811 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn.

Howard-Vaughan Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; capital, $15,000; to deal in drugs and medicines; James H. Moyer, Louis N. Roberts, John H. Estabrooke, Mary N. Vaughan, Dr. Francis A. Howard, all of Niagara Falls.

AUTHORIZATIONS

Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Products Company, Inc., Ltd., London, England; capital, $1,250,000; chemicals, petroleum, crude and fuel oil, greases, minerals; representative, Herbert J. Carr, 32 Broadway, Manhattan.

INFORMATION WANTED

Florizol—Will some subscriber supply us with the name and address of the manufacturers of this preparation, which is said to be a substitute for Cream of Tartar.

Essoline—This preparation is made by the Star Drug Co., and we will thank some subscriber to furnish us with the address of this Company.

Wormwood—One of our subscribers wishes to know if anybody is placing on the market a wormwood ointment, and we will thank our subscribers to inform us if they know of any such preparation with its full name, as well as the name and address of the manufacturer.

Buzaway—For mosquitoes, manufactured by Gould & Son. Will some one please send us the address of this company? Address EDITOR, Weekly Drug Markets.

PLAN DYE FACTORY

QUINCY, ILL.—The Monroe Drug company has announced plans for the erection of a dye factory here, providing Congress passes a tariff law sufficient to protect the industry. Ground has been leased, tentative orders for machinery placed and a chemist has been here for some time conducting experiments.

PROPRIETARY MANUFACTURERS FILE BRIEFS

Fougera, Crittenton, and Planten, Plaintiffs in Case to Test Validity of New York Health Board Ruling on Patent Medicines, Submit Case to Court.

Briefs have been filed by the plaintiffs, E. Fougera and Co., the Crittenton company, and H. Planten and Son in the test case of Health Department of the City of New York to test the validity of the ruling requiring patent and proprietary medicine manufacturers to file the formulas of the preparations.

In the brief of E. Fougera & Co., emphasis is laid on the point that the formula disclosure ordinance shows that intended prosecutions thereunder must rest solely upon opinion, which is strengthened by the second point to the effect that a manufacturer, importer or dealer cannot be legally punished under the governing sections of the sanitary code for failing to disclose the therapeutic or physiological effects of an ingredient of a patent medicine, which the Department of Health or any of its officials determines to be omitted, as the ordinance establishes no standard therefor; nor is there an established standard erected by custom or otherwise, nor any authority in the ordinance, or the Board of Health, to delegate to any board or individual the power to create or adopt such a standard.

Other points submitted are the indefiniteness of the regulations as to allow of an interpretation making harmless acts criminal, inviting maladministration and placing unusual and unnecessary restrictions upon lawful occupations.

Among the points in the brief for Crittenton and Planten are the following:

Under the charge of constitutional violation in depriving plaintiffs of their property without due process of law are submitted:

That the secret formulas are property rights and that the ordinance by compelling the plaintiffs to disclose either to the public or the Department of Health the names of the therapeutically active ingredients contained in the preparations constitutes a taking of property.

That a disclosure to the public of the therapeutically active ingredients will have no appreciable tendency to protect the public from fraud.

That the so-called confidential disclosure to the Department of Health will have no tendency to protect the public from fraud except insofar as the disclosure may furnish information upon which criminal proceedings may be instituted.

The second fundamental point is that the ordinance and regulations are in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution in that they deny to plaintiffs the equal protection of the laws, by discriminating against the manufacturer in favor of a physician who is permitted to authorize the sale of such medicines unconditionally.

FERTILIZER ASSOCIATION MEETS

Important Educational Work Done Among Farmers—Co-operation Along These Lines Advocated with State and Federal Authorities—Officers Elected

HOT SPRINGS, VA., July 15—More than 250 members attended the National Fertilizer Association's twenty-third annual convention here during the week beginning July 10 and ending July 15. A feature of the convention was a report of W. D. Huntington, chairman of the Soil Improvement Committee, on what American fertilizer manufacturers are doing to educate farmers to the judicious use of fertilizers. The bureau, of which Mr. Huntington is in charge, has issued more than forty pamphlets with a view to promoting better farming by instruction in the intelligent use of chemicals.

Officers elected by the convention for the ensuing term were: president, Horace Bowker, American Agricultural Chemical Company; vice-president, W. D. Huntington, Davison Chemical Company; treasurer, Irvin Wuichet, Dayton, Ohio (re-elected); secretary, W. G. Sadler, Nashville, Tenn. (re-elected); assistant secretary, John D. Toll, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Executive Committee, announced by President Bowker, included George Braden, Federal Chemical company, Ky.; Gustav Jarecki, Jarecki Chemical company, William Prescott, American Agricultural Chemical Company, C. G. Wilson, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, C. H. McDowell, Armour Fertilizer Works, C. H. Burroughs, of the F. S. Roster Guano Company, A. C. Read, Read Phosphate Company, Frederick Bayfield, Swift & company, Porter Fleming, Southern States Phosphate and Fertilizer company, and J. S. Coale, I. P. Thomas Company.

Prominent among the speakers at the convention were Senator Theodore E. Burton, Ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Prof. G. I. Christia, Supt. of the Department of Agriculture Extension of Lafayette. Ind., W. S. Rankin, general manager of the Appraisal Company of the South, Savannah, Ga., and F. C. Schwedtman, head of the educational department of the National City Bank, New York.

Coniferous timber has been found to be better suited than any other for the production of ethyl alcohol.

There are 592 consumers of tannin in the United States who use annually 625,000 cords of hemlock bark, 290,000 cords of oak bark, and 380,000 cords of chestnut wood.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR IN REVENUE BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24—It was learned in Washington today that the use of the word "of" in that paragraph of the so-called general revenue bill now pending before the Senate Finance Committee which reads "On each bottle or other container of liqueurs, cordials, compounds, or preparations containing distilled spirits *of* wine, 1½ cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof." constitutes a typographical error and that the word should be "or." It was held that the retention of the word "of" in the paragraph would be to cause a complete overthrow of the present day cordial business and would result in a large loss of revenue to the Government.

It is pointed out that with the word "or" substituted therein, the retail druggist will be subjected to another tax when using any of these commodities in the production of medicinals. With it they must pay a tax on the use of both distilled spirits and spirits of wine whereas with "of" they would be free to use the former without the payment of an additional tax.

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SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, NOTED CHEMIST, DEAD

Widely Known Scientist Had Discovered Transmutation of Metals—Received the Nobel Prize in 1904 for Chemical Research

LONDON, July 23—Sir William Ramsay, for many years England's leading chemist, who, in 1907 announced he had discovered the transmutation of metals, died today at his home, Beechcroft, at Hazlemere, Bucks, in his sixty-fifth year.

Sir William Ramsay was born in Glasgow, and was created a Knight in 1902. Educated in Glasgow Academy and University, he became assistant in the Young Laboratory of Technical Chemistry in 1872. Two years later he became Tutorial Assistant in Chemistry at Glasgow University, where he remained until 1880, then becoming Professor of Chemistry at University College in Bristol. Sir William then joined the Faculty of the University College of London as Professor of Chemistry, from which he retired in 1913, as Professor Emeritus.

He was the Lovering lecturer at Johns Hopkins University and visited the United States about a year ago. During his visit here he gave a number of lectures, those given in Boston under the auspices of the Lowell Institute attracting much attention. Before returning to England he spoke publicly on the great waste in this country, where many millions of dollars or by-products were thrown away, all of which might be used to add to the wealth of the nation.

In May, 1907, it was announced by Johns Hopkins University that Sir William had succeeded in producing a copper compound from sodium, lithium, and potassium by the use of radium. In London, on July 27, 1907, he admitted that he had done this and gave certain details. His discovery was said to be without a parallel in the field of chemistry as it was never thought that scientists would be able to change one element into another.

In 1913 Sir William delivered a lecture on the subject of transmutation at the Chemical Institute in Rome before an audience including King Victor Emmanuel.

He referred to his co-laborers in that field, Professor Norman Collie and Professor Patterson, and explained how he had produced argon from dry hydrogen.

His discoveries in this work were regarded as the first step toward the realization of the dream of the alchemists who strove to find a recipe that would change lead into gold. It was announced that Sir William and the other two chemists, working independently, had found that when an electric discharge is passed through a vacuum tube containing a little hydrogen, two rare gases, helium and neon, appear. Sir William said that this was possible in only one of two ways; either by the transmutation of one element into another, or by the creation of an element from electricity.

He continued his experiments with gold and other substances, the results of which have not as yet been given to the world.

That synthetic chemistry was "the hope of future generations" was one of Sir William's sayings, and he gave much of his time during his later years to work of that description.

Sir William was prominent for his experiments with radium and the announcements of his results occasioned much controversy among the learned bodies of England, who admitted he was a man of brilliant imagination and daring conception, but found it difficult to agree with some of his theories.

He had received many honors, perhaps the greatest being that of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, which was awarded to him in 1904. Sir William was a Knight of the Prussian Order Pour le Merite, an officer of the Legion of Honor, and a Commander of the Crown of Italy.

Sir William was an honorary member of the Institute of France, the Royal Academies of Ireland, Berlin, Bohemia, Holland, Rome, Petrograd, Turin, Rumania. Vienna, Norway, and Sweden; an honorary member of the Academies of Geneva, Frankfort and Mexico, of the German Chemical Society, the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, the Academie de Medicine of Paris, the Pharmaceutical Society, and of the Philosophical Societies of Philadelphia, Manchester, and Rotterdam.

He was a Knight Commander of the Bath, a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and had received the degrees of LL.D., D. Sc., M.D., and Ph.D. His publications are numerous, and include a number of papers, the most important of which is 'The Molecular Surface Energy of Liquids." In conjunction with Lord Rayleigh he wrote "Argon, a New Constituent in the Atmosphere." Others of his papers were "Neon," "Krypton," and "Zenon," treatises on the three new atmospheric gases, of which he was the chief discoverer. With F. Soddy he wrote "The Transmutation of Radium into Helium," and he was also the author of three text-books on chemistry and "The Discovery of the Constituents of the Air."

HIGH ROSIN PRICE NOT COMBINE'S OBJECT

Official of New Corporation Denies Report of Price Boosting—Independent Naval Stores Men Acclaim Stable Prices, But See Little Good to Consumer

A story, printed recently in one of New York's leading commercial newspapers, that the sole purpose of the new naval stores combination is to keep prices high has called forth a strenuous denial from the American International Corporation, the leading element in the new combine. Advices from Savannah say producers in the South are overjoyed at the announcement of the new combination, but naval stores men in New York are loath to believe that the big deal could prove of any benefit to the consumer.

"That the sole purpose of the naval stores combination is to raise prices," said an official of the American International Corporation to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, "is certainly news to us. We have said repeatedly that the company has been organized solely for the conduct of an export business in rosin, turpentine and other naval stores. A strong union of interests is necessary at this time to protect the trade, which has suffered greatly through combinations among foreign buyers and consumers, who have been able to control the prices because of the lack of organization in the producing end in this country, and because of lack of capital in the export trade. We shall stand pat on this statement."

Independent naval stores men in New York who looked suspiciously at the new combine at first, are now willing to admit that the company will be doing a great work for producers if it succeeds in stabilizing prices. It is said that recent speculations in the turpentine and rosin market raised such havoc with prices that at one time turpentine was being sold below the cost of production. Naval stores men feel that if the new combination will put a stop to this and see to it that producers get a fair return, there will be no reason to oppose the new company.

Notwithstanding the denial that the American International Corporation was formed to raise prices, some independents point to the turpentine and rosin market sipce the announcement of the combination as unmistakable evidence that prices will be high. The following figures for turpentine at Savannah give an idea of the steady rise in prices since the combination was formed. Turpentine, July 5, 39½c; July 7, 41½c-41¾c; July 10, 44c; July 14, 46¼c-46½c. In addition, the price of rosin rose from $5.32½ on July 7 to $6.35 on July 17.

An official of the combine, when asked to explain the sudden rise in prices simultaneously with the announcement of the new combination, answered that no one could state definitely why prices had risen, but that there was no ground for the belief that the American International Corporation was responsible. It has been suggested that independent dealers have had a hand in the boosting of prices in order that they might protect themselves. There are indications that independent naval stores men are beginning to regard the new company as a friend in need instead of a big enemy that might lead to their destruction.

When the Secretary of Commerce approves the prices submitted to him by the American International Corporation, a further statement will be issued by the company in regard to the means to stabilize prices of turpentine and rosin.